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GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

For the year ending 31st March 1912.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE
Departmental Notes—	
Personnel	1
Establishment	1
The Year's work—	
Work at Head-quarters	1
Tours	2
Publications	2
Office Library and Annual Expenditure	2
Museums	2
Original Exploration	4
Epigraphy	4
Excavation	4
Numismatics	5
Lists of Monuments	5
Protected Monuments	6
Conservation—	
(a) Bombay.	
Rāygaḍ	7
Elephanta	7
Ahmedābād	8
Sarkhej	9
Chāmpānir	10
Pāvāgaḍh	11
Bassein	11
Bijāpur	12
Sinnar	14
Tankāi	15
Kokamthāp	16
(b) Bombay Native States.	
Baroda-Siddhapur	16
Mudherā	17
(c) Central India.	
Indore—Dhamnār	17
Dhār—Maṇḍu	17
(d) Rājputānā	18
Tour Programme for 1912-13	19
Appendices—	
Appendix A—List of Drawings prepared during the year 1911-12	21
Do. B Superintendent's Diary for 1911-12	21
Assistant Superintendent's Diary for 1911-12	22
Do. C—List of Photographs taken during 1911-12	23
Do. D—Office Library	26
Do. E—Annual Expenditure	28
Do. F—List of Coins and Antiquities acquired by different museums	
Bombay	30
Poona	30
Bhāvnagar	30
Junāgaḍh	31
Rājkoṭ	31
Ajmer	31
Baroda	32
Do. G—List of Inscriptions copied during the year 1911-12	32
Do. H—Treasure Trove	
Report of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on	
Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act	33
Dhārwar	35
Bombay	35
Broach	35
Bijāpur	35
Sātāra	35
West Khāndesh	35
East Khāndesh	35
Do. K—Inspection Reports	36

	PAGE
Appendix L—Protected Monuments	39
Do. M—Statement of expenditure on conservation works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1911-12 ...	40
Do. N—List of works proposed for 1912-13 in the Bombay Presidency ...	45
Do. O—Report on conservation work carried out in the Native States included in the Bombay Presidency	47
Do. P—Report on conservation work carried out in Central India ...	48
Do. R—Report on conservation work carried out in Rajputana ...	49

PART II.

Pipār	52
Bāgoḍiā	52
Barlu	52
Unstrā	53
Surpurā	53
Nādsar	54
Jasol	54
Nagar	54
Kheḍ	55
Biṭhū	56
Pāvāgaḍh	57
Bijāpur	58
List of Public Libraries, etc., to which the Archæological Survey Reports are regularly supplied	59

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GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1912;

PART I.

I.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

During the year under report Mr. A. H. Longhurst, who succeeded Mr. Cousens as Superintendent, Western Circle, in September 1910, was transferred to the Southern Circle, Madras, as Additional Superintendent, and I was appointed his successor, as per orders of Government in their Notification No. 1649, dated the 1st July 1911, as well as Government Resolution, General Department No. 1751, dated the 14th March 1912. I took over charge of this post on the 16th August 1911.

Personnel.

2. The post of the Assistant Superintendent of this Circle has fallen vacant since I was made Superintendent, but it is hoped that steps have been taken with a view to its continuance. It goes, of course, without saying that the Western Circle, comprising, as it does for conservation purposes, the Bombay Presidency with Sind, all the Native States in the Presidency, the Baroda State, Rājputānā, Central India, and the Nizām's territory, it is very difficult, nay, well-nigh impossible, for one single officer to attend to original research and excavation in addition to the conservation of ancient monuments, which at present engrosses, and ought to engross, the minds of the Superintendents. The conservation work itself has latterly increased so formidably and at times becomes of such a complicated nature that it is sometimes found exceedingly trying for a single unaided officer to cope with it adequately.

3. There are no changes to record in the personnel of the establishment, but it is, indeed, a great pleasure to commend the ability, diligence, and versatility of my Head Clerk, Mr. Nārāyan Mahādev Tātake, in particular. This is his twenty-fourth year of service in our Department. Owing to ill-health my Photo-Assistant, Mr. J. P. Joglekar, and the General Assistant, Mr. Rāmachandra Rāvaji Gujar, were on 15 and 30 days' privilege leave respectively during the period under report.

Establishment.

II.—THE YEAR'S WORK.

4. My predecessor, Mr. Longhurst, has, in the last year's Progress Report, given an account of the work done up to the 1st April 1911. As usual, the months of May, June and July were devoted chiefly to preparing that Report. The rest of the year till the commencement of the touring season was occupied with the usual office routine. The photographer and the second draftsman were busy with preparing no less than six sets of prints from the 127 negatives developed by them. The two draftsmen were chiefly engaged on completing three new record drawings (Appendix A) and printing titles, numbers, etc., on twenty-seven of the drawings

Work at Head-Quarters.

lying unfinished in our office. In spite of the great care and supervision exercised by Mr. Cousens and Mr. Longhurst, the office drawings were in a state of disorder. These have now been properly sorted and serially arranged, and a catalogue has been made showing whether any particular drawing is finished or not, and where exactly it is to be found, so that no time is now lost in tracing it. The office library also has been attended to. So long we had a list showing merely what cupboards contained what books, which were stored without any serious attempt at classification being made. But the books have now been properly classified under different heads, and a catalogue carefully prepared. The office negatives also had remained unarranged since almost 1899. They were no less than 1,600. They have now been numbered and arranged according to the season when they were taken.

5. The whole of the touring season was occupied with inspection and other work. A detailed statement of the time so occupied will be found in Appendix B. Unforeseen calls out of season had also to be attended to. As directed by Government in their No. 1368 of the 4th March 1911, Mr. Longhurst paid a visit to Nāsik on the 6th May following to inspect the wood carving of the old Hingne's Wādā there. His full report on the subject was submitted to Government through the Collector of Nāsik with this office letter No. 312 of the 10th May 1911. In pursuance of the instructions conveyed by Government in their Memorandum No. 71-m, dated the 20th May 1911, Mr. Longhurst again left Poona towards the close of the same month to visit Shivāji's *samādhi* at Rāygaḍ, Mahād tālukā, Kolābā district, in order to submit to Government his proposals for its preservation. A short summary of his report will be found under the head of Conservation. In anticipation of the visit of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress to Elephanta, I was ordered to prepare a guide giving a short account of the Great Cave, its history and age; and so I had to leave the head-quarters for Elephanta towards the end of September last to take the necessary photos and make the necessary drawings.

6. A list of the photographs taken during the year under report is given in Appendix C. The two draftsmen accompanied me on tour, and have taken measurements and brought materials for eight drawings, upon which they are now employed.

III.—PUBLICATIONS.

7. The only publications made during the year are—

1. Annual Progress Report for 1910-11.
2. Conservation notes on the ancient monuments at the following places :—
Elephanta, Ahmedābād, Chāmpānir and Pāvāgaḍh, Bijāpur, Sinnar, Tankāi and Kokamthān.
3. Guide to Elephanta Island.

IV-V.—OFFICE LIBRARY AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

8. A list of new books acquired for the Office Library is given in Appendix D, and the expenditure of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, in Appendix E.

VI.—MUSEUMS.

9. It is a matter of very great pleasure to note that the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, has made considerable progress during the year under review. This will be clear from the following note, with which the Secretary to its Board of Trustees has favoured me :—

“The central block of the Museum which will house the Arts and Archæological Sections has made steady progress during the past year.

“The walls of the picture galleries which form the upper storey have now been commenced and the concrete flooring throughout is nearly complete.

"The framing to carry the false work of the vaulting and the dome over the Central Hall has been erected and a start is being made with the main ribs.

"A stone parapet and balustrade has been erected round the compound and certain of the paths laid out.

"A Statue of His Majesty King George V as Prince of Wales has been erected in the centre of the garden. The figure is in bronze on a gray granite pedestal with bronze reliefs on the four sides."

10. The Secretary also writes that "the carved teak columns and screen work from the Wādā at Nāsik have been received and stored in the building until it can be erected round the gallery of the Central Hall." This no doubt refers to the old Hingne's Wādā. The mansion had been sold, and the purchaser had demolished the major portion of it and sold much of its wood-work when Rao Bahadur K. R. Godbole, a retired Executive Engineer, now staying in Poona, happened to visit the place. He brought the matter to the notice of the Government, and suggested that some carved pieces might be bought for the new museum of Bombay. The Government accordingly asked Mr. Longhurst to report on it. The latter visited Nāsik, and recommended that two pillars of the ground floor and an equivalent portion of the balcony front immediately above should be purchased and preserved in the Prince of Wales Museum. And it is these that are referred to as being at present stored in the building.

11. No less than one hundred and fifty coins were received during the year under report for the coin cabinet of the Archæological Museum, Poona. One interesting acquisition was the pictures sent by Dr. Vogel, when Officiating Director General of Archæology. They were bought at Gwalior and presented to our museum. The pictures are all of young Jāgirdārs residing at such remote places from Gwalior as Newāsā, Budgān, Yedlābād, Kanarkhed and so forth. I surmise that they were brought to Gwalior for selecting a bridegroom for the daughter of some Jāgirdār there. Another addition to our museum, which is really valuable, is a large oblong carved wood panel from the old Hingne's Wādā at Nāsik. This was bought for our museum by Mr. Longhurst.

12. It has been mentioned more than once in our reports that the old Naqqār Khānah, opposite to the Gol Gumbaz at Bijāpur, has been converted into a museum. This building is very well adapted for the purposes of a museum, and its being close to the principal monument of Bijāpur ensures its being visited by almost every traveller. It also contains a large collection of interesting and valuable objects of antiquity. But the objects are at present merely placed along the walls without any attempt at systematic arrangement or classification. Proposals for the improvement of the museum were submitted to the Bombay Government last year by Dr. Vogel, when Officiating Director General of Archæology. The Collector and Executive Engineer of Bijāpur and myself were consulted, but the decision of the Government has not yet been made known.

13. As member of the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum, I visited Ajmer on the 8th November 1911 to attend a meeting of that Committee. I was delighted to find that things were going on perfectly satisfactorily, and that all the proposals made by Dr. Vogel were being intelligently carried out. At this meeting I made two suggestions which were adopted. One of these was that an attempt should be made to obtain by purchase or loan the unique portraits of Col. James Tod, the famous historian of Rājputānā, which are now in the possession of a *Jati* or Jaina priest at Māṇḍal in Mewār, and that if they could not be obtained either by purchase or on loan, faithful copies should be made and placed in the museum. Action is being taken in the matter by Pandit Gaurishankar Ojha, Superintendent of the Museum. My second suggestion was that the photographs of the antiquities, temples and so forth supplied by our Circle to the Office of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rājputānā, should be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent with a view to exhibiting the best of them in the Museum. This has now been carried out.

14. A list showing the antiquities acquired by the various museums in this Circle during the year under report is given in Appendix F.

VII.—ORIGINAL EXPLORATION.

15. Original exploration can really be taken up only during the time that can be spared after attending to conservation work. As no assistant has yet been appointed, my time was almost fully occupied with conservation duties. However, even at the places visited by me for conservation purposes, new points of interest were brought to light. I was also able to visit at the end of the season an entirely new place where an important ancient temple was surveyed. An account of these discoveries will be found in Part II of this Report, which also contains a description of the places visited by me in the Jodhpur State in April 1911 as Assistant Superintendent.

VIII.—EPIGRAPHY.

16. A list of the inscriptions copied during the year under report is given in Appendix G. An account of some of them will be found in Part II of this Report. One of these is an inscription engraved on a set of copper-plates found at Hānsot in Broach. A short summary of this record has already been given by me in our Progress Report for the year ending 31st March 1908, p. 20. As the inscription is an important one, Dr. Sten Konow, when Government Epigraphist, had asked me to bring the plates to the head-quarters, thoroughly clean them, and take good impressions. The letters of the inscription are not well preserved, but the best impressions it was possible to take were taken and sent to Rai Bahadur Venkayya, Epigraphist to the Government of India. Another number in the list is an estampage of an inscription incised on red sand-stone monolith pillar originally from Mahākūṭa in the Bādāmī tālukā, but now set up in the Trophy in front of the Naqqār-Khānah (museum) of Bijāpur. It has been edited by Dr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XIX, p. 16.

IX.—EXCAVATION.

17. As I was wholly occupied this year with the conservation of valuable monuments, I had no leisure to devote to any excavation work. But, before excavation of any sort is undertaken, it seems highly desirable to make a proper survey of the likely sites and determine which of these will well repay the cost and trouble of excavating them. Some historical sites have already been suggested for excavation in paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution No. 4, General Department, dated the 3rd January 1907. These I was unable to visit this year, but hope to inspect some of them at least next cold season. However, as I was in Sindh last season, I seized the opportunity of seeing the *stūpa*, six miles to the north-west of Tāndo Muhammad Khān, proposed for excavation by Mr. Cousens. The *stūpa* is a very small one, and has been denuded of its outer ornamental casing. There was not a trace of any sculptured fragment in the debris round about. To judge from external signs, it does not appear to be a very promising site for excavation work. I also visited what is called *Mohen-jo-daro*, seven miles south-east of Dokri in Lārkhānā district. We had received glowing accounts of this spot, and I had great hopes of finding it to be as interesting as the ruins of the Mirpur Khās *stūpa* before they were dug out. But on visiting the place I was greatly disappointed. Here are spread the remains of an old place for about three-fourths of a mile. Near the western edge is a tower on a mound nearly seventy feet high from the ground-level, from which the mound gradually rises. Of the top portion only the inner core has remained, consisting of sun-dried brick work. The bottom of it appears to have been reached most probably by treasure hunters, who, I was told, frequently excavated the most promising spots here. Close by towards the west and south are six mounds, but of far less height, and there seems to have been a river once running between the tower mound and the other heaps. On the north side of the tower again are vestiges of an old brick road running up. The bricks as a rule are of modern type and are not of large dimensions like the old. There are no doubt some here which look old, but they are few and far between. Not

a single carved moulded brick I was able to discover here. What a contrast to the Mirpur Khās *stūpa*, where cart loads of such bricks were found before it was excavated ! The probabilities, therefore, are that the *Mohen-jo-daro* does not represent the remains of a Buddhist *stūpa* or of any ancient monument. According to the local tradition, these are the ruins of a town only two hundred years old, and the *daro* or tower itself a part of the bastion guarding its west side. This seems to be not incorrect, because the bricks here found, as just said, are of the modern type, and there is a total lack of carved terra-cottas amidst the whole ruins.

X.—NUMISMATICS.

18. The most interesting find, that ought to have been noticed in last year's Report, was of eighty-six lead coins received from the Collector of Kanara by the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Asiatic Society on the 1st April 1910. They were found in the Arbail Forest nursery by an employee of the Forest Department. Fourteen of these were defaced and worn out specimens, and of the remaining, thirty-four were of Chuṭukalānaṃda and thirty-eight of Muḷānaṃda. Five exactly similar coins from Kārṇār, bearing the names of these two kings, were acquired some years ago by General Pearse and described in Sir W. Elliot's *Coins of South India* and Sir Alexander Cunningham's *Coins of Ancient India*. But the names were wrongly read as Vadala-Nanda and Mudra-Nanda, and the coins attributed to a dynasty of Nanda kings of Kārṇār. But, as was first pointed out by Prof. Rapson, the ending word is not *nanda* but *ānanda*. He, however, read the names as Chuṭukaḍānaṃda and Muḍānaṃda, but the letter preceding *naṃda* is certainly not *ḍa* but *la*, at any rate on the coins presented to our museum. Again, he is inclined to take Chuṭu and Muḍa (Muṇḍa) as dynastic names. In my opinion the whole Chuṭukalānaṃda and Muḷānaṃda are proper names. The former of these is evidently the same as that mentioned in the Banavāsī inscription edited by Bühler (*Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV, p. 333), where his three names are mentioned, *viz.* Viṇhukaḍa, Chuṭukalānaṃda (wrongly read Duṭukulānaṃda) and Sātakaṃṇi.

19. The report of the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Asiatic Society in connection with the distribution of coins acquired by Government under the Treasure Trove Act will be found in Appendix H. The same appendix also contains an account of the treasure troves found in various districts. By Resolution No. 3407, dated the 15th July 1904, General Department, Government have asked the Collectors to give this Office information about numismatic finds in their districts coming under the Treasure Trove Act, but none was supplied during the year under report. The information given in Appendix H is from what has appeared in the *Government Gazette*.

XI.—LISTS OF MONUMENTS.

20. For the purposes of conservation work, our Circle comprises (1) the Bombay Presidency with Sind and the Native States, (2) Nizām's territory, (3) Rājputānā, and (4) Central India. In their letter No. 12-28 Arch., Revenue and Agricultural Department (Archæology), dated the 24th August 1891, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government Resolution No. 31, dated the 6th January 1892, General Department, the Government of India distinguish between three stages of such lists: (1) the initial list prepared by district and other officials, which is to form the basis on which the Archæological officers are to arrange their plans of survey, (2) the revised list by officials of the Archæological Department, and (3) the final list to be selected by the Local Government. So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, we have the revised list published by Mr. Cousens in 1897, which is taken as a guide by the district officers in the selection of ancient monuments for conservation purposes and for being declared protected. The list is all but exhaustive, and though additions and corrections have been received from some district officers, they are comparatively few and far between. The new places, not included in it but reported to us, can be visited at our convenience or when the time comes for a second revision. For Rājputānā, a list has been prepared in the office of

Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, which, being supplemented by the list for the State of Mewār sent by Colonel Pinhey, when Resident at Udaipur, forms the initial list for that province, and which in fact gave me valuable guidance in planning my tours there. The materials that are being gathered in these tours will be embodied into the revised list, and it will take nearly seven years to bring this list to a completion. The places, which are noted in the initial list but which have not been visited, are yet many, and as I travel more and more in Rājputānā, I find the country more and more fully overstocked with ancient monuments that I had any idea of. When compilation of the revised list is taken in hand, it will be found that many entries in the original initial list have to be weeded out and many more to be modified and corrected. Above all, the revised list will give a reliable classification of the old buildings, which will guide the various Native States of Rājputānā in selecting them for conservation. But most of them need not wait till this list is out. In our Progress Reports will be found descriptions of the various monuments I have inspected in Rājputānā, and the classes, to which they belong, have also been therein specified. All that is necessary here is to take up at once for conservation those buildings which have been put in the first class, those assigned to the second to be, as a rule, taken in hand afterwards.

21. With regard to the Nizām's territory, only an initial list has been published. It forms Volume XXXI of the *Archæological Survey of India* (New Imperial Series). This stands in great need of revision, but the revision will have to be held in abeyance till that of the Rājputānā list is complete. No kind of list has so far been prepared for Central India. But it is hoped that the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, will prepare a list of monuments similar to that for Rājputānā. This with the places mentioned in the *Archæological Survey Reports* of Sir Alexander Cunningham and in the *Central India Gazetteer* will form a nice initial list for that province.

22. In our Progress Reports, we have, from time to time, recorded the great help we have received from the various district officials by way of additions and corrections for the revised *Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency*. This time we are indebted to Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, Eastern Nārā District. His report on the antiquities of the Thar and Pārkar District and the condition in which they are at present is of great value. This district is a sandy region and difficult to traverse, and our thanks to Mr. Parulekar are, therefore, the greater for the great trouble to which he must have undoubtedly put himself. His report will be found in Appendix K.

XII.—PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

23. During the period under report only five monuments were declared protected under section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, No. VII of 1904. They are all situated in the West Khāndesh District (see Appendix L). It will not be out of place to remark here that the list of monuments in the several districts of the Presidency proper and Sind recommended by Mr. Cousens (*vide* Progress Report for 1908, pp. 15—20) has not, probably owing to the pressure of other important work, attracted as much attention of the Collectors as the subject deserves. The progress of declaring monuments protected is really very slow. From the list just referred to it will be seen that no less than seventy-one monuments in the Bijāpur District alone were recommended by Mr. Cousens, but of these only twelve have so far been declared protected! The remark applies to most of the other districts also. It is true that Collectors are hard pressed with their manifold onerous duties, but if they have found time to supply us with valuable additions and corrections for the revised *Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency*, it would not be too much to expect them to put similar enthusiasm in the work of taking the necessary steps for declaring ancient monuments protected. Attention is, however, invited in this connection to what has been said by Mr. Cousens in his letter No. 234, dated the 30th June 1904, paragraphs 2 and 4, printed in the Government Resolution,

No. 4432, dated the 22nd August 1904, as has been done by the Resolution itself.

24. It is a matter of great delight that the very important work of executing agreements with the owners of the monuments has commenced, and no less than ten such agreements were passed this year, as is evident from the Appendix just referred to. It is extremely desirable that this work should progress with as great speed as possible, for, unless these agreements are entered into with the owners, it is not possible to take measures to even keep clean and tidy the monuments that have been declared protected on archæological and historical grounds. These are urgently needed in the case of the Ahmedābād mosques, which are gems of their kind but defaced by the owners just as it suited their utilitarian ends (*see* paragraph 31).

XIII.—CONSERVATION.

(a) Bombay.

25. A statement of conservation works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the financial year 1911-12 will be found in Appendix M. It is compiled from the lists received from the Divisional Superintending Engineers and the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay. A new feature of this statement is the introduction of the section "Description of repairs done" inserted in accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Education (Archæology), letter No. 33, dated the 2nd February 1912, and communicated to this office in the Bombay Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1223 of 22nd February 1912. The list of works it is proposed to take in hand during the year 1912-13 is given in Appendix N.

26. In their Memo. No. 71-M., dated the 20th May 1911, Government asked Mr. Longhurst, who was then Superintendent, to make proposals for putting Shivāji's tomb at Rāygaḍ in decent repairs and for any other work for the due conservation of the relics on the fort. In pursuance of these instructions he left Poona towards the close of that month and visited Rāygaḍ, although it was raining in torrents. The tomb is particularly a plain structure of no architectural value. A stone masonry plinth 32' 6" square and 4' 3" high marks the cremation place of Shivāji. Over the plinth is built a wall 6' 3" high, octagonal in shape. The enclosure formed by this wall is filled with *murum*, boulder, and rubble. The top of this filling was at first flat, and was in 1906-07 sloped so as to keep off rain water. Mr. Longhurst suggested that this should again be made flat with well-dressed paving stones set in good sound cement. His other suggestions were to cut out the vegetation in the open joints of the masonry with chisel and hammer, point them with cement flush with the surface, and so to excavate the ground round about the tomb as to preserve its height of 10' 2" uniformly on all sides. He did not approve of the idea of enclosing it with an ornamental iron railing, as it would tend to destroy the original simplicity of the structure and make it look painfully modern. But he proposed that a white marble tablet, bearing a suitable inscription in English and Marāṭhī, should be inserted in the east face of the tomb, recording the fact that it was here that the body of Shivāji, the founder of the Marāṭhā dynasty, was cremated in the month of April 1680. He also proposed that the cart tract from Mahāḍ to Kunjar, the pathway up the hill to the fort, and the only tank which was in a leaking condition, should be repaired. Government have decided to take action in regard to all these suggestions excepting the last two, and also to put the adjacent temple of Mahādeva into a fair state of repairs. Estimates have been submitted and approved by me, and the work will be brought to a completion before the close of the next financial year.

27. When I visited Elephanta towards the close of September last for preparing a guide to the caves, the work of restoring the pillars was well-nigh complete. The renewed shaft that then struck me as the best of the whole lot was that of the southern pillar in the west chapel of the east wing. Here the joints between the layers of the shaft were made so fine as to be almost imperceptible.

28. The east and west wings of this cave had each formerly an entrance from the north, but they have now been blocked up with earth and stones removed out of their courts and the wing temples. This accumulation of debris was not great in 1871 when Dr. Burgess first wrote "Elephanta, described and illustrated," as is clear from the ground-plan published in it. But this debris has now so fearfully accumulated that nearly half of each court is filled. I have made a proposal to remove the whole of this debris, clear the original side entrances, and thus restore the cave to its original plan.

29. The grandest event of the cold season was the visit of Their Imperial Majesties and the Royal suite to the great cave on the 5th December last. Their Majesties were accompanied only by Mr. Proes, Executive Engineer, Presidency District, and myself. The whole of the Royal party could not at first bring themselves to believe that it was one whole rock that had been so excavated. They looked hard but in vain for joints and other signs of structural buildings in the cave. But they were at last convinced that it was a rock-cut monolithic temple, and could not help uttering "wonderful." What a contrast to the Bombay people, to most of whom the place offers only the pleasure of a sea-trip and picnic! His Imperial Majesty took interest in everything connected with the cave, and was satisfied with the work of restoring the missing columns. His Majesty did not also fail to notice the debris lying in the wings and forthwith asked us to see that it was removed. It was particularly gratifying that this was exactly the point to which I had drawn attention in my proposal for the conservation of this cave.

30. Twenty-four monuments both in the city and suburbs of Ahmedābād have so far been declared protected, and are now under the direct supervision of the Public Works Department. Excepting two they are all Muhammadan buildings. Most of these were inspected by me, and were, thanks to that Department, found to be, on the whole, well taken care of. It has not yet been found possible to do all that is needed here, but every attempt is being made to keep them clean and tidy. When I inspected these monuments in November last, the *Bakr-Id* festival was just over. Consequently I found the exteriors of most of these monuments studded with wooden battens and the interiors a *jali* work of wires tied round the pillars for holding glass lamps for illuminations at night. The census number, again, was revolting by the conspicuous place in which it had been painted on almost every one of these buildings. But what surprised me most was that pointing was too freely used in closing cracks and resetting old fallen stones. Ahmedābād is not the only instance of this kind. The practice of pointing, I found, followed almost everywhere I went. It is, indeed, wonderful that pointing should be so widely prevalent, especially as it is condemned in Marryat's *Specifications*, the standard reference book of the Public Works Department. This is extremely to be regretted in the case of old stone buildings. For these were originally erected without mortar, and pointing has consequently no place at all in their structure. It cannot, therefore, be too much condemned when used in repairing or restoring ancient monuments. To this I drew the attention of the Subdivisional Officer who is in charge of the Ahmedābād buildings, and, in February last, when I was again there, I was glad to find that every attempt was being made to remove all pointing from the surface and restrict it strictly to the joints.

31. It is a matter of extremely great delicacy and difficulty, when we have to deal with mosques that are owned by private individuals or managed by Punch or committees, but are also declared "Protected Monuments" on their architectural and historical merits. Most of these mosques have been found used as private dwellings, and no scruples are entertained by the people in altering, defacing, and profaning the buildings. The abominable whitewash is by no means absent. Whitewashing domes is perhaps not very objectionable, but the use of whitewash on stone sculptures cannot be too strictly forbidden. The whole of the inside and outside of Dādā Harīr's Mosque has been whitewashed. And Dastur Khān's Mosque is no better. This is highly to be regretted. The interiors again are kept as full of untidy litter as possible. We have only to see the Zānānā gallery of the Jāmi' Masjid, Rānī Rupāvati's Mosque,

Dādā Harir's Tomb, or Miyā Chisti's Mosque, to be convinced of this fact. They have been overstocked with all kinds of things, such as beds, lamp stands, casks, trestles, tins, door frames, biers, and so forth. I do not suppose that anybody can assert that so long as this is allowed, these mosques have been kept clean and tidy as they ought to be since they have been declared protected. But this is not all. Both the interior and exterior of some of these buildings have new excrescences added to them to suit the domestic exigencies of the owners. A shed of corrugated iron, as in the case of Dastur Khān's Mosque, is raised in front of the monument, and the ends of the prayer-chamber or cloisters enclosed from inside with brick and mud walls for dwelling purposes. Sometimes the recesses of the perforated windows, as in the case of Rānī Rupāvati's Mosque and Queen's Mosque at Sārangpur, are closed up with brick and plaster work and turned into store cells, and the passage below the *Mimbar* or pulpit is converted into a chamber by closing up one side and putting up a door at the other. What is worst, in the north-west corner, outside Miyā Chisti's Mosque near the Shāhpur Gate, a latrine has been actually built touching the back of the Mosque! Nobody can deny that this is highly objectionable both from the artistic and religious points of view. To prevent these nuisances, I think it is high time for agreements being entered into by the Collector with the owners or committees of the mosques in accordance with section 5 sub-section 3, of the Ancient Monuments Act. The Muhammadan community, I dare say, have not lost their fine religious sense to suppose that these sacred monuments of theirs have not been put to profane uses by being thus altered, defaced and polluted as the sordid utilitarian considerations of the owners or Punch dictated. No fear need, therefore, be entertained of injuring their religious susceptibilities by attempting to maintain these mosques in as good a condition as protected monuments deserve to be.

32. About three-quarters of a mile south-east of Rāypur gate is the Kānkriyā lake, on the left bank of which are the Dutch and Armenian tombs. The Public Works Department does not seem to have done anything here after they were declared protected beyond putting a cactus hedge, which again has been broken down in many places. The whole ground so enclosed is again strewn with ordure of monkeys. Whitewash has been allowed free play, even the stone epitaph tablets not being spared. These last have been so thickly encrusted with plaster that inscriptions engraved on them have been completely concealed, the only indication left being that they have the appearance of somewhat sunk panels. Suspecting that one such panel might be a tablet I incised it with my penknife, and layers of plaster dropped down at my feet exposing the inscription. I tried the experiment in two more cases and with perfect success; and I am certain that many epitaphs will be revealed if this treatment is followed in other cases. There can be no doubt that it is not one or two but several coatings of whitewash and plaster that have hidden these slabs from view, and consequently the present staff of the Public Works Department is in no way responsible for it.

33. A copy of a "Note on the preservation of Dutch Monuments in India," drawn by Dr. J. C. Overvoorde, Record-keeper and Curator of Museum of Archæology, Leiden (Holland), was communicated to our office with Government No. 4613 of 29th July 1911 with orders to submit a report on the Dutch monuments in our circle. I could inspect those at Ahmedābād only, and had no time to visit those at Broach and Surat owing to important conservation work elsewhere. I hope to inspect these last in the next cold season, if not earlier. My report on the Ahmedābād Dutch Tombs has already been submitted to Government with my letter No. 296 of 6th May 1912 and forms part of my Conservation Notes upon the Ancient Monuments in Ahmedābād.

34. Six miles south-west of Ahmedābād is Sarkhej, which owes its fame to Shaikh Aḥmad Khaṭṭū Ganj Baksh, a celebrated Muhammadan Pīr or saint. Round his tomb have sprung up a number of buildings which are all situated on the sides of a spacious tank. When in 1908 His Excellency the Governor visited Sarkhej, he expressed some anxiety about the insecure appearance of the colonnade of remains known

Sarkhej.

as the Bibi Mahall on the west side of the tank, especially as the pillars were found to have a lean outwards. On, however, carefully examining them, the centre of gravity of the inclined pillars was found to fall within the middle third of their bases, and so no danger was feared. The pillars are, moreover, tied together longitudinally as well as crosswise, by stone beams resting on them, so that no harm, it was decided, could come to the structure as a whole. The south side brick wall, however, of the building was greatly out of plumb on the upper floor, and had cracked away and separated from the cross wall. It was pulled down after taking a photograph and was rebuilt last year. Only a year previous the fine *jāli* work of the perforated panels on the second floor had been renewed, and I was pained to see, when I was there in February last, that the greater portion of this renovated carving was destroyed (I was told) by the village boys who often lounge here! It is highly advisable to engage a custodian to look after all these buildings.

35. Some special repairs are at present being carried on at Sarkhej in accordance with the proposals of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and when I was at Sarkhej last I was satisfied that most of them were really needed. The points wherein I differ from him have been communicated to him by means of a letter. The passion for raising modern erections in old monuments for dwelling purposes that we see in Ahmedābād is by no means absent here also. The spaces between the pillars of the passage connecting the tombs of Maḥmūd Bigarah and Bibi Rājbaī have been enclosed by new brick walls into a number of rooms. These are very unsightly and formed no integral part of the original buildings. They ought to be dismantled.

36. If anybody wishes to understand what the Archæological Department has been doing for the conservation of ancient buildings, Champanir. he can get a good idea by visiting Chāmpānir. The whole site of Chāmpānir had for long been all but entirely deserted, and the old monuments were so much embedded in a thick forest undergrowth that it was next to impossible to get near them and examine them properly. But this jungle has now been removed from around the principal buildings, and broad cleared ways connect one building with another.

37. The eastern arched entrance into the old fort, on the east of the village, was in an unsafe condition and was repaired three years ago. The trees and shrubs that had grown in the masonry were removed, and the top of the arch ring dismantled and rebuilt. The tops of the walls were rendered water-tight with cement concrete.

38. The Jāmi' Masjid has been receiving attention long time since. The last time it was repaired was in 1910, when no less than Rs. 2,758 were expended. The unsightly sheet-zinc water shoots were replaced by cut stone water spouts. The plastering of the domes had flaked off and was redone. The porch on the north end of the building, leading to the Zanānā gallery, was badly damaged and was repaired. Though we on our part have tried to put this building in a good condition, we have not been fortunate enough to receive proper and adequate co-operation from the Public Works Department. For the court and the surroundings of the Masjid are yet to be found in an untidy condition. Nothing has been done to fill up the circular trench prepared for grinding mortar, which has, curiously enough, been planted inside instead of outside the enclosure. Attention to this had been drawn six years ago! Again, the machine, which, I was told, was brought to lift up stones to the second storey, has still been allowed to remain where it was. Similarly, some of the rafters, brought when repairs were going on here, are still kept standing against the façade. This untidiness is highly regrettable, and ought to cease as early as possible.

39. Similarly, special repairs were done to the Kevdā and Naginā Masjids to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,650 each. It is a pity that nothing has yet been done to thoroughly conserve the tomb of the Naginā Masjid, which has been described by Dr. Burgess as "one of the most ornately carved tombs in Gujarāt." Some repairs no doubt seem to have at some time or another been executed here, for one of the voussiors adjoining the keystone of the central arch

on the west had slid down, and, while doing the repairs, this was not put in position and only the gap left at its top was filled in. The arch stone now requires to be set in its proper original position. On the north side of the tomb the ground is very low and has got exposed. The other three sides again are silted up with earth. All this requires a careful levelling on all sides.

40. The only building repaired during the last financial year is Sakar Khān's Durgāh, popularly known as Pātar Roza. This building was handed over to the "Lodge Pāvāgadh" for use as a Masonic Lodge, in accordance with the Government Resolution No. A.-2861 of 7th December 1909, Public Works Department. The details of the repairs carried out here will be found in Appendix M.

41. A mile to the south-east of Chāmpānir is Pāvāgadh, the hill of which is regarded sacred, both by the Hindus and the Jainas. The peak is crowned with a shrine of Kālikāmātā, which is visited by Hindu pilgrims almost every day. The plateau surrounding the peak is studded with a number of temples, mostly Jaina, and in ruins. These the Jaina community wanted to repair, and we were asked by the Collector of Panch Mahāls whether permission could be granted to them. But, before our Department could come to any decision, the Jainas seem to have been allowed for some time to execute some repairs on them. The Collector, however, stopped it, and again referred the matter to us. Accordingly, I visited Pāvāgadh about the end of November last and inspected the temples. The first of these that arrests our attention, as we enter on the plateau after climbing the hill, is a group of Jaina cells arranged in an oblong with four shrines, one at the centre of each and popularly known as Bāvanderi. The whole is in too far advanced a state of ruin to warrant any public expense on its restoration. Consequently it has been settled that the Jainas should be permitted to resume their renovation, especially as they have already been allowed to put forth some work on them. But they have been expressly warned not to attempt to restore the old carvings on the temples, but merely to block out the mouldings and other prominent features. The Jainas are notorious for whitewashing and painting their temples. And, in fact, even of the portion of the Bāvanderi restored by them one spire has actually been whitewashed and one shrine painted yellow. They, therefore, also require to be warned in unmistakable terms not to whitewash or paint any one of the old buildings. Besides the Bāvanderi there are two more temples that have been already repaired and occupied by the Jainas. They are now dedicated to Chandraprabha and Supārśva. But as the whole work of renovating them is over, nothing can now be done to them. The first of these is on the south end of the Chhasiā tank. There is also another temple on the north end of this tank, but this is a Śaiva temple. This also the Jainas wanted to possess, but I have asked the Collector not to allow them by any means to occupy it.

42. There are two curious things about these Jaina temples. The first is that they are in no way archæologically interesting. They are specimens of the 13th century Gujarāt architecture, and are by no means happy ones. Of these the Bāvanderi, again, which is a little better than any other, is in an extremely dilapidated condition. And yet these temples have been declared protected and put under Class II! The Director-General of Archæology is to visit Chāmpānir next cold season, and it will be decided after consulting him on the spot whether their declaration as protected monuments should not be cancelled. The second curious thing is that they have been classed II (a), (a) showing that they are buildings in the possession or charge of Government. And yet the restored ones of these, including the temples of Chandraprabha and Supārśva, the Jainas have been allowed to occupy!

43. The fort of Bassein is full of Portuguese remains, but we have for the present selected only six of the old buildings for conservation. They are (1) Franciscan Church, (2) St. Paul's Church, (3) Nossa Senhora's Church, (4) St. Joseph's Cathedral, (5) Dominican Church, and (6) Palace of the Captain of Bassein. Estimates for these amounting to Rs. 7,494 were submitted to and approved by us nearly five years ago, but owing to the urgency of conservation works elsewhere no

provision could so far be made for them. For the year 1910-11, however, it was possible to make some allotment, but more than Rs. 1,000 could not be provided. The Executive Engineer, Thānā District, was somewhat at a loss to know how to spend this small amount, and also wanted to ascertain the exact nature of the conservation work that was here intended. So we made an appointment, and met in the fort on the 9th of December last. It was agreed that the work to be taken in hand should be limited to jungle clearance in Ruins Nos. 4, 6, 2 and 1 and the preservation of the arched roofs of Ruins Nos. 4, 3, 2, and 1 (as marked above), to the extent to which the allotment for the year would permit. Such trees, as were affording support to the walls, should be left as they were, that is, their trunks should not be interfered with but their branches cut off. Such trees, as were not affording support to the walls, should be destroyed by injecting into them assafoetida solutions. The repairs should be confined strictly to the preservation of the structures, and no attempt was to be made at restoration beyond replacing in position any original carved stones which might be found amongst the ruins. No pointing of joints was to be attempted; the cementing material should be placed only in the actual joint and should not come on to any outside surface of the stones. Outside each of the ruins should be a board with the name of the Ruin printed on it and fixed on a post about 5 feet high, clear of the building.

44. On the 19th of February last we again visited Bassein fort to see whether repairs were being done in accordance with these requirements. Thanks to the deep interest taken by Mr. Bader, the Executive Engineer, Thānā, work was being done here quite satisfactorily and there was nothing to find fault with. The removal of jungle was being pushed on vigorously to completion, and the buildings were being cleared of all debris. This led to the discovery of an epitaph near the chancel of St. Joseph's Cathedral and to the opening of a hitherto inaccessible side chamber on the north-west, whose dome was found to be decorated with painting. The high pinnacles of this building on the west, which are full of ominous cracks and are consequently dangerous, were afterwards examined carefully, and it was decided that the ground outside these upto the roadway should be closed by a wooden railing of battens three feet high to keep the public out of the danger zone and that similar railing for the protection of the public should be put up at the other buildings where the structures were in a dangerous condition and likely to collapse at any time. It was also decided to place notice boards on these railings and inside near the cracked masonry. The boards with the names of the buildings were found by me to be put up rather prominently and quite in front of them. We agreed that they should be moved away to one side.

45. Nowhere have the archæological buildings been so well taken care of by the Public Works Department as at Bijāpur.

Bijapur. This reflects very great credit on Mr. Williams, the Executive Engineer, who, when I was in Bijāpur in January last, was busy with securing more ancient monuments for conservation purposes and acquiring suitable strips of land around them. How a piece of land round about improves the general appearance of an ancient monument may be seen from the Gol Gumbaz itself. It is the most magnificent old structure at Bijāpur, but its full grandeur is felt because of the clean space of ground kept all round it. This space again can be increased on all sides with perfect advantage, as its noble proportions and magnificent dome can be seen to the fullest advantage only from a distance. This monument was illuminated on the Durbār day, and one can imagine how grand and imposing it must have looked for miles from the city on either side. The arrangements for its illumination, however, were not carried out with as much of neatness or cleanliness as was desirable. For at places both inside and outside, pieces of dried clay were to be seen, and the new coping of the parapet wall of the whispering gallery was soiled with oil. Nails had been driven into the base of the great dome from outside for hanging lamps, and while the lamps were removed the nails were allowed to remain. A custodian has been appointed to look after the building. But he does not seem to be as careful and diligent as he ought to be. The basement of the raised platform, on which are placed the counterfeit tombs, is provided with a number of small niches on each side. These, instead of being kept clean, are used by him for

throwing refuse after sweeping the floor. Again, some lounge sitting on one of the stone benches of the gallery appears to have chewed *pān* and thrown spittle on the wall. It is wonderful how the custodian did not take any notice of it. But his indifference does not stop here. I was informed that the plaster of the dome flaked off when some tourists exploded large fire crackers for fun in the whispering gallery. It is surprising that this was permitted by the custodian, as even a footfall of a person is sufficient here to awaken the echoes of the tread of a regiment. The firing of a large cracker is enough to impart a violent impact to the dome and cause even a falling off of the plaster, especially as it is so many years old. I have advised that a board should be put up at each of the entrances forbidding visitors to do anything which would cause a loud report.

46. There are some cracks going right up from below on and near the western *minār* of the southern façade. A similar crack may also be seen where this *minār* touches this façade inside. This is probably due to the subsidence of foundation, and the crack may not gape further. A piece of paper was no doubt stuck in the last rainy season to the inside crack to see whether it widened. But though the parchment remained exactly intact, the test cannot be taken to be quite convincing as the rainfall was very scanty last year.

47. The brick parapet wall of this gallery, when it was without any coping, always required more or less repairs owing to the top bricks being liable to be easily displaced. This has now been stopped by providing it with a *Shāhābād* stone coping. But even now the parapet wall is too low, being about 2' 2". Perhaps it would have been better if this wall had been raised in height by at least two feet before being furnished with coping.

48. There is one thing connected with this monument which is an eyesore. The half-fallen arches attached to the Gol Gumbaz on the south-east have at present been occupied by Chhaparbands. As they are still a somewhat lawless and dirty tribe, it is not to be expected that the surroundings of the monument will remain safe or clean with them. In fact, the terrace on which the Gol Gumbaz stands was strewn here and there, when I was at Bijapur, with the dung of the donkeys which I was told belonged to them. The chain of the fencing round the Trophy in front of the Naqqār Khānah was also many a time broken down by their boys, who came to sit there and enjoy themselves. A plot of land has been taken by the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and they are being encouraged to build houses for themselves, aid of timber, stones and a loan of money being given. Plans for their quarters are also under the consideration of Government. And it is expected that they will quit their present arched dwellings by the middle of November next.

49. The repairs to the roof over the main large room of the *Āsār Mahall*, first suggested by Mr. Cousens, have not yet been completed. This roof had been supported on teakwood beams of large section. This being decayed, it was resolved to renew it with cut teakwood joists and brick-on-edge roofing. On demolishing the roof, however, it was discovered that the beams were very much decayed on the top sides and that consequently it was not practicable to fix rafters to these beams as would be required for the roofing proposed. The old beams also were not strong enough to carry any weight as its ends had rotted. Hence it was proposed to remove and replace them in their old positions for the sake of retaining the old appearance of the building. Over these old beams and quite independently of them was to be constructed a simplex roofing on rolled steel beams and joists and on the underside a teakwood ceiling was to be fixed, as it originally existed, using the old materials as far as possible. This arrangement was the most feasible, as, besides the old appearance of the building being maintained, there would be a strong and lasting roof. All this has been now completed, and only the reinforced concrete roof remains to be placed on the rolled steel beams. The beams and joists, however, as just said, are not seen from below as they are hidden by the old wooden beams and planking. The roof when complete will thus be an entirely new roof independent of the old roof which is restored but carries no weight. Nearly Rs. 5,000 have so far been spent.

50. The work of renewing the corbels supporting the cornice of the mosque of the Ibrāhīm Rauza, which was proposed, and for which an estimate was passed, by my predecessor, Mr. Longhurst, was not actually begun when

I was in Bijāpur. The necessary stone was then being brought from the quarries in the Sholāpur district which supplied it for the restoration of the corbels of the Gol Gumbaz. The work appears to have been afterwards commenced and finished to the extent of the allotment provided for for the last financial year.

51. The Tomb of Ali (II) Adil Shāh even in its present unfinished condition is grand and magnificent, and would have rivalled any tomb in India if it had been completed. A nice road has been made, branching off from the main road and leading to this building. This is just as it should be. But the rubble wall around it is not kept in a good condition. As it is, it is broken down in many places from where people come in large numbers and use the enclosure as a latrine. Pigs also flock in large numbers and foul the place. I have proposed in my conservation note that the rubble wall should be mended where necessary and a notice board in Canarese might be put up at the northwest corner warning the people against repeating the nuisance. A small door might also be put up, where the road leading to the tomb joins its enclosure wall.

52. The arched openings of the corridors of Ali (I) Roza have been filled with stones half their heights. This greatly spoils the appearance of the building. The stones, I have suggested, should be removed, and a rubble wall composed of those and other stones might be put up around it so as to enclose also the tomb at the south-east corner. This is absolutely necessary, because, as the place is accessible to all sorts of animals, the *jāli* work on the east side of the platform of the tomb, though so recently done, has been broken.

53. About half a mile to the north-east of the town of Sinnar in the Nāsik District is the temple of Gondeśvara. It is a Saiva shrine, surrounded by four attendant shrines, with the Nandī pavilion in front on the east. The whole group stands upon a raised terrace, and is enclosed by masonry wall originally with three entrances, of which that on the north has now totally disappeared.

54. The temple is built of the ordinary amygdaloidal trap rock excavated no doubt from the quarry in the front. The stress of weather has fearfully told upon the exteriors of the temple and its subsidiary shrines, which have become honeycombed. The surfaces of these structures again are, strange to say, covered on the north side with a kind of white hardened moss. I am afraid nothing can be done to this temple in this respect, as the cost of applying stone preservative would be simply prohibitive.

55. A most irritating thing about this temple is the scaffolding, which, I am told, was raised by the Public Works Department in 1896 round the spire when some repairs to it were going on, but which nevertheless curiously enough was allowed to stand as it then was. However, there is now this fortunate circumstance that with only a few alterations the same scaffolding might be used for the repairs of the temple. But this scaffolding will, it is hoped, be removed as soon as these repairs are over.

56. Another irritating thing about the temple is that the spire is crowned, not by a cupola of the old style as might be expected, but by a Muhammadan dome of brick masonry. This is exceedingly clumsy and highly regrettable, and serves as a good illustration of what restoration will be carried out by persons ignorant of the ancient styles of architecture. Fortunately for us the dome was struck by lightning a few years ago, and is now in a shattered condition. The unsightly excrescence can therefore be removed, and the top of the *śikhara* made water-tight by throwing a flat dome over, no piping being used. I have proposed that it should also be furnished with a lightning conductor.

57. The terrace floor touching the temple and its attendant shrines require to be carefully examined and made water-tight where necessary. In this connection special attention will have to be turned to the portion of the floor close beside the *makara* gargoyle on the north side of the spire. I have advised that the paving stones should be relaid, supplying new ones if necessary. As many stones of the original cut channel for the washings of the temple as can be found require to be carefully reset.

58. The courses of the dome of the Nandī pavilion have become loose. They must be refixed, the joints being filled with just enough cement mortar toned down in colour to surrounding stone work. Where the stones of the

courses are missing, the cavities will have to be filled with rough rubble cement so as to convert the exposed core from the loose pile of masonry that it is now into a compact solid mass. Pointing is to be avoided.

59. No less than six lintels of the temple are cracked, and have been given stone props. The *sabhāmaṇḍapa* has three of these; its north, east and south porches, one each. There is thus a regular forest of stone uprights here, which looks unsightly. As the beams are thick and heavy, angle irons will not be strong enough to support them. I have, therefore, proposed that the cracked lintels should be supported by iron rails resting on the corbels and tightened at three or four places with strong iron bolts at right angles to the rails. If this device is not found satisfactory, they might be supported on iron joists with ends resting on two vertical iron pipes braced together in the centre and joined by a channel iron.

60. In the hall and porch of the temple of Aśvara, pointing has done its worst. This ought to be chipped off, and the joints refilled with cement mortar, confined strictly to these joints.

61. The top of the shrine will have to be made water-tight. The vertical joints have gaped. They must be filled in with cement mortar caulked hard into the interior and flush with the masonry, a very thin joint being struck in keeping with the adjacent joint and being brought to the tint of the old stone work. Openings in the niches especially on the south and west will have to be closed up.

62. There are two kinds of caves here—Brahmanical and Jaina. The first are on Ankāi hill within the fort. They are all very rough and unfinished. The second are on the south face of Tankāi hill, looking down upon the village of Ankāi. They are interesting and elaborately carved, and, as such, require to be properly conserved.

Tankai.

63. The lower portions of the fronts of these caves had crumbled away, and it was absolutely necessary to support the overhanging rock on some masonry walls. This has been done, but far from satisfactorily. An estimate for these repairs had come to our office in 1906, and it was distinctly stated by us at that time that no white pointing was to be used in new masonry, and that there was to be cement pointing only, confined strictly to the joints; but this injunction was not attended to, and the new work is as full of hedious pointing as it possibly can be.

64. The caves are without numbers. The whole group will have to be properly numbered, the numbering given in the Bombay Gazetteer being followed as far as possible.

65. Much of the damage done to the caves has been caused by rain water not being properly drained off. From the inquiries I made on the spot it appears that rain water does not percolate through fissures in the ceiling rock, but comes inside from the terrace outside, whose level is in many cases higher than that of the floors. The caves require, therefore, to be first cleared of all mud and rain water and the ground outside reduced to a lower level thus providing proper drainage.

66. The spaces between the pillars of the verandahs of some caves are filled with rubble masonry. This requires to be demolished and removed. The caves again are full of *chulas*, and the ceilings may be seen blackened with smoke. Cooking must be strictly prohibited in the caves. The pathway in front of the caves will also have to be cleared of all stones, and cactus overhanging from their tops removed.

67. The Jaina divinity Ambā at the eastern end of the verandah of Cave No. II according to the Bombay Gazetteer has been converted into a Hindu goddess. This might now be allowed to remain as it is, but I have proposed that the practice of daubing over the parts of the shrine with red-lead should be stopped, and the red-lead of the sculptures removed with oil and the spots of the oil with country soap.

68. Three miles south-east of Kopergaon in the Ahmednagar District is Kokamthān, where is an interesting old temple dedicated to, what the people call, Dāmodara-Mahādeva. In the shrine is a *linga*, and behind it an image of Śeṣhāyī. And this is why the temple is known by the names of both these gods. The lower portion of the temple is built of stone and the upper of brick, and the whole appears to have been originally plastered, the ornament and the figures first roughly done in stone being finished neatly in the plaster which overlays them. This plaster has now flaked off in a good many places exposing the stone, which, being trap, has as badly weathered as that of the Gondeśvara temple at Sinnar.

69. The following proposals have been made by me :—

“The surroundings of this temple are as dirty as they can possibly be, the village dunghill being close beside it. These should be forthwith removed. The pavement of the floor on which the temple stands should be traced as far as possible and kept clean. The paper notices that have been pasted on to the front or north door of the hall should be taken out and a notice board should be put up instead on the west side just where the village pathway touches the temple precincts. The Census number “449” painted on the building should be washed off. The lintel in front of the side-shrine of the goddess is cracked and has been supported by two pillars, but these props are altogether unnecessary and should be dispensed with, as the cracked portion is exactly above the bracket capital of the pillar. The only thing necessary here is that the space between the soffits of this lintel and the capitals of the pillars on which it rests should be filled with small chips of stone and neat mortar, so that the full pressure of the lintel might fall on the pillars. The west lintel of the main entrance porch is also similarly cracked and should therefore be similarly treated. The front of the spire has fallen off, and some more portion is in imminent danger of falling. This should be carefully demolished without doing injury to any part of the building. One of the things to be thus dismantled is a miniature spire. This should be taken down whole and entire so far as possible and with the greatest care, and should be kept for the present in the hall. It can then be decided whether it is not worth removing to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. The fallen stuff of the spire should be removed, and the roof of the hall and other masonry should be cleared of all vegetation, and rendered water-tight where necessary. It should be carefully observed whether the hollow interior of the spire exposed by the front portion falling is during the rainy season filled with water, though there is little likelihood of this happening, as the temple faces north.”

(b) Bombay Native States.

70. An account of the returns of expenditure on ancient monuments incurred by the Native States, situated in the Bombay Presidency, will be found in Appendix O. It is clear from it that excepting Baroda no conservation work of any kind was taken up by any one of these States. That done by the Baroda Durbār was, however, of an important nature, and involved large expenditure. The well-known Rudramālā of Siddhapur, built or at least completed by the famous Solanki sovereign, Siddharāja-Jayasīma, was perhaps one of the largest and most elaborate temples ever built in India. It was subsequently destroyed by the Muhammadans upon the occasion of one of their early inroads into Gujarāt. It originally consisted of a great central building, two or more storeys in height, consisting of a shrine and great hall, besides a number of other subsidiary structures. In between the remains that exist of this once magnificent building, dwelling-houses had been built, and these were in daily danger of being crushed by the fall of some of these pillars. The east porch pillars were in a specially dangerous state, and looked as if the very least movement would precipitate the whole; and yet people were calmly living in houses built up against, and immediately beneath, them. In the first place, it was necessary to clear away the intervening houses for the safety of the people and in order to enclose the remains in an open area. The work of acquiring, dismantling and clearing away the whole was commenced and completed in 1910-11 at a cost of Rs. 5,050. The remains that were next in most immediate need of attention were the pillars of the east porch, which

were in the most dangerous state. The north-western of the four porch pillars had been knocked out of the perpendicular, and it had dragged the upper beams with it. The beams and two pillars of the second storey had cracked the north beam by falling upon it. These had all been kept in their places by mere jamming together. One of the upper beams again lay athwart the lower beams, and threatened to come crashing through with the least movement. Mr. Cousens had proposed that before anything could be done to this porch the whole mass should first be rigidly propped up by walling and other debris of the houses that were to be demolished. But the Executive Engineer, Kadi Division, brought down this last beam by means of a derrick without in any way disturbing any of the pillars or beams. The pillars were afterwards linked together by means of mild steel rings and the rods. The total expenditure thus incurred amounted to Rs. 5,512. Minor conservation measures still require to be adopted here, but there can be no doubt that by far the most difficult and expensive part of the conservation work here needed appears to have been satisfactorily done, and His Highness the Mahārājā of Baroda consequently deserves the thanks of the whole civilised world.

71. Rudramālā of Siddhapur was not the only monument to which the Baroda Darbār had turned their attention. The old temple of Sūrya in Muḍherā, which is one of the finest ruins in north Gujarāt was also taken up for conservation. The work of clearing away all accumulated debris from around the temple down to the original ground level was finished during the last financial year at a cost of Rs. 920. In April and May last the work of pumping out dirty and poisonous water and taking out silt from the Rāma-kunḍa in front of the temple, was completed; the *kunḍa* is now pumped dry and thoroughly cleaned out. This is very nice so far as it goes, but it is sincerely hoped that conservation of this temple will not stop here and that full action will be taken in accordance with all the proposals submitted by Mr. Cousens.

(c) Central India.

72. In Central India also, as will be seen from Appendix P., no conservation work of any nature was attempted except in Indore-Dhamnār. Dhār and Indore States. Some petty repairs appear to have been done by the Indore Darbār to the temple of Dharmanātheśvara and caves at Dhamnār near Chandwāsā in the Rāmpurā-Bhānpurā district. They also seem to have made the road up the hill accessible to carts. This will doubtless prove a great boon to the pilgrims who gather here in numbers twice or thrice a year. The important conservation measures that had been proposed by Mr. Cousens for these caves were all carried out by the State in 1910, and have been referred to in paragraph 36 of our Progress Report for that year.

73. The work of repairing the old buildings at Māṇḍu in the Dhār State, as in the case of all important monuments elsewhere, began with the visit, in 1902, of Lord Curzon, the founder of systematic conservation work in India. The monuments of Māṇḍu are essentially of national and even world-wide interest. But the State, in which chance has placed them, is one of the smallest in Central India. The Government, therefore, came forward with their liberal subsidies, and agreed to incur all the expenditure of initial repairs, provided the State was prepared to maintain them afterwards and make them more accessible to visitors. Good roads have been made by the State connecting one monument with another. And the Government allotted no less a sum than Rs. 80,000. And the repairs were being carried on on wholly satisfactory lines and most economically till the summer of 1905, when things began to change. The difficulties which ensued have already been commented on by Mr. Cousens in his Report for 1905-06, and I need not go into details regarding them again. Suffice it

to say that the advice given by the Archæological Department was set aside in favour of other measures of which we had no knowledge and of which it was impossible to approve. Thanks to the efforts made by the Dhār Darbār and Major Blakeway, Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, arrangements have now been made for securing closer administrative control over the works at Maṇḍū, and the campaign of repairs, which had come to a standstill, was resumed in March 1911. Mr. Deshpande, an overseer, was put in direct charge of it, and it was being constantly supervised by Mr. Aga, State Engineer, Dhār. Major Blakeway and Major Beville also came to inspect the work as often as they could, and it is a matter of great delight that the instructions of the Archæological Department are now being scrupulously carried out. Twelve estimates have so far been submitted and approved by us. When work was restarted, there was a balance of about Rs. 20,000 in hand, of which Rs. 13,024 have been covered by these twelve estimates. Only conservation measures of an urgent character have therein been provided for, and an idea of the actual work done so far in accordance with them will be obtained from Appendix P. The charges of the establishment are borne by the State, the establishment consisting of the overseer just mentioned, a time-keeper, clerk and peon. The State also meets the charges of keeping up the buildings put in repairs, which annually amount to about Rs. 2,500. These include the maintenance of seven custodians entrusted with removing vegetation and keeping the buildings clean.

(d) Rājputana.

74. In Rājputānā the conservation work seems to have been done only at Dilwārā on Mount Ābū and Biānā in Bharatpur, an account of which will be found in the statement published in Appendix R. But these works were taken up at the instance of the British Government. And it is a pity that no Rājputānā State has of its own initiation commenced such works in right earnest. Perhaps they might have felt the difficulty of determining which monuments were worth conserving. But this need not arise now that I have toured in Rājputānā for seven years and described the various monuments in our Progress Reports specifying also the class to which each belongs. No such tours have been made in Central India for 'listing' purposes, and consequently the Native States there may not be in a position to know which to select. But such is happily not the case with Rājputānā, and the Native States of this Agency can easily mark out for their care and preservation all those monuments that have been classed I and II in our Progress Reports. It may, however, be mentioned for their information that the monuments at Vasantgaḍh in Sirobi, those at Osiā, Jālor, Ghaṭiyālā, Kirādū, Buchkalā and Rānpur in Jodhpur, those at Nāgdā, Tilasmā and Bijoliā in Ūdaipur, those at Mukandarrā, Āmvā, Aṭrū and Rāmgarh in Koṭāh, and those at Bairāt, Chātsū, Jin-Mātā, and Haras in Jaipur are both architecturally and artistically so important that the sooner the work of safeguarding them is taken in hand, the better for them and the reputation of India as a whole. Every year these precious relics of the past are in danger of becoming more and more disintegrated and rendered unsafe, and if time is allowed to pass, they will soon become utter wrecks past all repairs. Besides, as every year elapses, the repairs will become more extensive and more expensive. The sooner, therefore, they are looked after, the better. It is particularly gratifying to note in this connection that the Chief of Sikar in the Jaipur State, in whose principality is situated Haras, famous for a tenth century temple of Śiva, has shown his anxiety to put it in sound repairs at his own expense, provided he obtains expert advice as to what is exactly required to be done. I have of course promised to visit Haras next cold season and make the necessary proposals for the conservation of the temple there. It is sincerely hoped that other Rājput princes will come forward and vie with one another in the proper care and upkeep of the ancient monuments in their territories and thus discharge their duty to the civilized world.

XIV—TOUR PROGRAMME FOR 1912-13.

75. As Dr. Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, has expressed a wish to inspect, with me next autumn, the conservation works, proposed or already in progress, at some of the principal places in the Western Circle, I propose to visit, in his company, just at the beginning of the cold season tour, Ahmedābād, Sarkhej and possibly Dholkā, whence we go to Chāmpānir. We shall then rail down to Bijāpur, and from there to Aihole and Paṭṭadkal noted for beautiful early Chālukyan temples which have long been awaiting the attention and care of our Department, but for which we could make a provision this current year only. This will probably keep me engaged till about the end of December. After Christmas I intend visiting the famous *stūpa* at Sānchī in the Bhopāl territory, Central India, where some excavation work has been found necessary. While there I shall try to visit Besnagar, not far from Sānchī, where some excavation work has already been done by the State Engineer, Gwalior, an account of which has appeared in one of the numbers of the *Journal* of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Maṇḍū in the Dhār State will be the next place for me to visit, in connection with the repairs already carried out and now proposed to be taken in hand during the current year. Maṇḍū, I am afraid, might engage me for a long time, as I have to decide, there on the spot, some of the complicated questions that have arisen in connection with the restoration of the front porch door of the Jāmi'masjid there to its original condition before it was repaired by the Dhār Durbār some years ago. At the request of the Director-General of Archaeology in India I have promised the Resident, Jaipur, to visit Haras and advise the Rāo Rājā of Sikar upon the conservation of an old *S'aiva* temple on the hill there in his principality in the Jaipur State. The famous marble temples at Dilwārā, Mt. Ābū, where conservation work has been going on under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Mt. Ābū Division, has not for long received our attention, and I am longing to visit it also. On my way back I shall visit the Dutch tombs at Broach, Surat and Olpād which I was instructed by Government to inspect and submit my report upon their condition, but which I could not do during the last touring season. I shall also have to visit Bassein near Bombay where important conservation work is going on. Ambarnāth near Kalyāṇ will next be visited, where some extensive new work is proposed. Some time must also be allowed for unforeseen calls from the Presidency proper and the provinces included in this Circle. After finishing work at the places mentioned above, I shall, if time is found, try to visit some of the old temples in the Belgaum and Dhārwar districts, to see whether what was proposed for their preservation by Mr. Cousens has been properly carried out by the Public Works Department. This will also enable me to make myself personally acquainted with the later Chālukyan temples, which I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing. In my tour in these two districts I shall also try to visit some of the places recommended for excavation purposes by Government in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 4, dated the 3rd January 1907.

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A.,
 Superintendent, Archaeological Survey,
 Western Circle.

Poona, 30th June 1912.

APPENDIX A.

List of Drawings prepared during the year 1911-12.

Serial No.	Locality.	Title of drawings.	Remarks.
1358	Khed (Rājputānā) ...	Plan of temple of Raṇchhodjī...	Made out and completed.
1359	Ellora (Nizām's territory).	<i>Dāgabā</i> in cave II ...	Do.
1360	Elephanta ...	Plan of the Great Cave ...	Do.

APPENDIX B.

Superintendent's Diary.

(Mr. A. H. Longhurst.)

1911.

- April 18th to 22nd . Visited Ajmer to attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum.
- May 5th to 7th ... Arrived at Nāsik to inspect and report upon the wood carving of old Hingne's *Wādā*.
- " 29th to 8th June. Visited Rāygaḍ, Mahād talukā, Kolābā District, to report to Government on the necessary measures to be adopted to improve Shivāji's *Samādhi*.

(Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar.)

1911.

- September 21st to 25th . At Elephanta caves, for preparing a guide to the caves for the use of Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of India.
- November 6th to 10th ... Arrived at Ajmer to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum.
- 10th ... Proceeded to Ahmedābād.
- 11th to 21st . Inspection of archaeological buildings for drawing up notes for their conservation.
- 22nd to 25th . Inspection of the Elephanta caves in connection with the rebuilding of the missing columns in the Great Cave.
- 26th to 28th . Inspection of the old mosques at Chāmpānir and the old Hindu and Jaina temples on the Pāvagaḍh hill.
- 29th ... Return to Bombay.
- 30th to 8th Dec. Halt in Bombay.
- 9th ... Inspection of old Portuguese ruins in the Fort of Bassein.
- 11th ... Return to Head-quarters, Poona.

1912.

- January 12th ... Left Poona for Bijāpur.
- 13th to 17th . Inspection of the archaeological buildings at Bijāpur.
- 18th ... Inspection of buildings at Kumātgī near Bijāpur.
- 19th to 20th . On way to Nāsik from Bijāpur.
- 21st ... Inspection of the Pāḍu *leṇā* caves at Nāsik.
- 22nd ... Left Nāsik for Sinnar.
- 23rd to 25th . Inspection of the old temples at Sinnar.
- 26th to 27th . On way from Sinnar to Ankāi.
- 28th to 29th . Inspection of the Ankāi and Tankāi caves.
- 30th ... Arrived at Kopargaon for Kokamthān.
- 31st to 1st February. Inspection of the old temple at Kokamthān.
- 2nd ... Return to Head-quarters.
- 9th ... Left Poona for Bombay.

- 10th ... Inspection of the Elephanta caves in company with the Director-General of Archaeology.
- 11th ... Halt at Bombay.
- 12th ... Return to Head-quarters.
- 17th ... Left Poona for Bombay.
- 19th ... Inspection of the old Portuguese remains in the Fort of Bassein.
- 20th ... Reached Ahmedābād.
- 21st to 23rd ... Inspection of the old Muhammadan buildings at Sarkhej near Ahmedābād.
- 24th to 25th ... Journey from Ahmedābād to Khudābād in Sind.
- 26th to 27th ... Inspection of the buildings at Khudābād.
- 28th ... Left Khudābād for Sukkur.
- 29th to 3rd March ... Inspection of the buildings at Sukkur and Rohri.
- 4th ... Left Sukkur for Hyderābād.
- 5th ... Inspection of the buildings at Hyderābād.
- 6th to 8th ... Journey from Hyderābād to Dhār.
- 9th ... Halt at Dhār to inspect the old Muhammadan mosques there.
- 10th ... Left Dhār for Māṇḍū.
- March 11th to 14th ... Inspection of the buildings at Māṇḍū in company with the Director-General of Archaeology.
- 15th ... Left Māṇḍū for Indore.
- 16th to 17th ... Halt at Indore.
- 18th ... Left Indore.
- 21st ... Arrived at Taṭṭā.
- 22nd to 24th ... Inspection of the buildings at the Makli Hills near, and the Masjids in the town of, Taṭṭā.
- 25th ... Left Taṭṭā for Dokri.
- 26th ... Inspection of the old site "Muhenjo Daro".
- 27th ... Left Dokri.
- 29th ... Arrived at Kairā Railway Station, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway line, for Bīṭhū; proceeded to Jodhpur the same day at night.
- 30th to 1st April ... Halt at Jodhpur to inspect the old excavated site of Maṇḍor.
- 2nd to 3rd ... Return to Head-quarters.

Assistant Superintendent's Diary.

1911.

- April 1st ... At Sālṡā.
- 4th ... Arrived at Pipār.
- 5th to 7th ... At Pipār.
- 8th ... Arrival at Bāgoriā.
- 9th to 11th ... At Bāgoriā.
- 12th ... Arrival at Barlū.
- 13th to 16th ... At Barlū.
- 17th ... Arrival at Nādsar.
- 20th ... Arrival at Rajlāni.
- 21st ... Arrival at Jasol.
- 22nd to 28th ... At Jasol.
- 29th ... Arrival at Bālotrā.
- 30th ... Return to Head-quarters, Poona. The end of the touring season.

APPENDIX C.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Survey,
Western Circle, during the year 1911-1912.

Serial Number.	Locality.	Title of Photograph.	Size of Negative.
3702	Elephanta	Great Cave, East wing ...	8½" × 6½"
3703	Do.	Do. the entrance ...	"
3704	Do.	Do. <i>Trimūrti</i> ...	"
3705	Do.	Do. marriage of Śiva and Pārvatī ...	"
3706	Do.	Do. Rāvaṇa under Kailāsa ...	"
3707	Ahmedābād	Aḥmad Shāh's mosque, general view from NE.	"
3708	Do.	Do. porch of Zanānā gallery from NW. ...	6½" × 4½"
3709	Do.	Shāh Khupai mosque, general view ...	8½" × 6½"
3710	Do.	Sidi Sayyad's mosque, rear view ...	"
3711	Do.	Do. perforated window ...	6½" × 4½"
3712	Do.	Jāmi' masjid, front view ...	8½" × 6½"
3713	Do.	Do. general view showing roof over reservoir.	"
3714	Do.	Do. general view, south entrance from SE.	"
3715	Do.	Aḥmad Shāh's tomb, general view ...	"
3716	Do.	Queens' Tombs, general view ...	"
3717	Do.	Do. tombs of parrot and cat ...	6½" × 4½"
3718	Do.	Do. general view showing loose stones in SE. corner ...	"
3719	Do.	Do. blind door in NW. corner ...	"
3720	Do.	Do. do. in SW. corner ...	8½" × 6½"
3721	Do.	Do. perforated window in south wall showing portion wrongly fitted ...	6½" × 4½"
3722	Do.	Rāṇī Sīparī's mosque, general view from SE.	8½" × 6½"
3723	Do.	Do. tomb, general view from SW.	"
3724	Do.	Do. do. SE.	"
3725	Do.	Do. lower basement from west ...	6½" × 4½"
3726	Do.	Sārangpur mosque, general view from SE.	8½" × 6½"
3727	Do.	Do. southern minaret ...	6½" × 4½"
3728	Do.	Do. general view of interior of tombs ...	"
3729	Do.	Muḥāfiz Khān's mosque, rear view from SW.	"
3730	Do.	Do. pillars, old and new, from inside.	"
3731	Do.	Do. basement of north minaret ...	"
3732	Do.	Qutbu d-dīn Shāh's mosque, general view ...	8½" × 6½"
3733	Do.	Rāṇī Rupāwātī's mosque, general view ...	"
3734	Do.	Shaikh Ḥasan Muḥammad Chishtī's mosque, Shāhpur, general view ...	"
3735	Do.	Bibī Achut Kūkī's mosque, general view ...	"
3736	Do.	Do. central arch ...	"
3737	Do.	Do. interior, showing new arches ...	"
3738	Do.	Do. outer wall enclosure, general view ...	"
3739	Do.	Do. entrance in same wall ...	6½" × 4½"
3740	Do.	Dutch tombs near Kānkariya tank from NE.	8½" × 6½"
3741	Do.	Do. do. from west ...	"
3742	Do.	Rājapur Hirpur, Bibījī's mosque, general view from SE....	"
3743	Do.	Do. do. rear view showing buttresses ...	"
3744	Do.	Asārwā, Mātā Bhavānī's <i>Wāḍ</i> , general view ...	"
3745	Do.	Do. Bāī Harīr's well, general view ...	6½" × 4½"
3746	Chāmpānir	Jāmi' masjid, general view from SW.	8½" × 6½"
3747	Do.	Do. do. from SE.	"
3748	Do.	Do. do. court and portico from SE.	"
3749	Do.	Do. entrance arch to the east porch ...	"
3750	Do.	Pāvāgad, temple of Śiva, view from east ...	"
3751	Do.	Do. do. south ...	"
3752	Do.	Do. do. west ...	"
3753	Do.	Do. do. north ...	"
3754	Do.	Jaina temple in Bāvan Deri, general view ...	6½" × 4½"
3755	Bijāpur	Gol Gumbaz, general view from south ...	8½" × 6½"
3756	Do.	Do. do. west ...	"
3757	Do.	Do. east side brackets from SE. minaret ...	"

Serial Number.	Locality.	Title of Photograph.	Size of Negative.
3758	Bijāpur	General view of Museum, Naqqār Khānah and Gol Gumbaz from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3759	Do.	Do. Masjid near Gol Gumbaz from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3760	Do.	Museum, front view from SW. ...	6½" × 4½"
3761	Do.	Jāmi' masjid, front view ...	8½" × 6½"
3762	Do.	Do. interior with <i>mihrāb</i> ...	8½" × 6½"
3763	Do.	Masjid from Ahtar Maḥall, general view ...	6½" × 4½"
3764	Do.	Ibrāhīm Rauzā, general view from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3765	Do.	Great arch behind Āsār Maḥall ...	8½" × 6½"
3766	Do.	Gun of Lāndekbān ...	6½" × 4½"
3767	Do.	Temple of Narsobā, general view from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3768	Do.	Pir Huseni Alum near Baḍī Kamān ...	" "
3769	Do.	Old Sanad of Muḥammad ...	" "
3770	Kumatgi	Water pavilion, general view from SE. ...	" "
3771	Sinnar	Temple of Gondeśvar, general view from SE. ...	6½" × 4½"
3772	Do.	Do. do. from SW. ...	8½" × 6½"
3773	Do.	Temple of Aisvar, general view from SW. ...	" "
3774	Do.	Do. do. front ...	" "
3775	Do.	Do. <i>torāṇa</i> over the shrine ...	6½" × 4½"
3776	Taukai	Cave No. 2, general view ...	8½" × 6½"
3777	Do.	Old mosque, front view ...	" "
3778	Kokamthān	Temple of Mahādeva from east ...	" "
3779	Kopargāon	Temple on the island, general view ...	" "
3780	Bassein	Fort, St. Joseph's Cathedral, general view from west ...	" "
3781	Do.	Do. western interior ...	" "
3782	Do.	Do. do. with broken arch. ...	" "
3783	Do.	Do. St. Paul's Church, general view from NW. ...	" "
3784	Do.	Do. front view ...	" "
3785	Do.	Do. Monastery, general view from SE. ...	" "
3786	Do.	Do. Franciscan Church, general view from NE. ...	" "
3787	Do.	Do. Porta do mar, front ...	" "
3788	Do.	Do. general view from NE. ...	6½" × 4½"
3789	Do.	Do. Shell bath general view ...	" "
3790	Do.	Do. Sam Sebastian from SW. ...	" "
3791	Khudābād	Jāmi' masjid, general view from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3792	Do.	Do. do. from NE. ...	" "
3793	Do.	Do. front façade in the court ...	" "
3794	Do.	Do. do. panel in the S. side of central arch. ...	6½" × 4½"
3795	Do.	Do. rear view of first entrance ...	" "
3796	Do.	Yār Muḥammad's tomb, general view from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3797	Do.	Do. front view ...	" "
3798	Sukkur	Satiyom-jo thān, eastern half ...	6½" × 4½"
3799	Do.	Do. western half ...	8½" × 6½"
3800	Do.	Lausdowne bridge, general view from above ...	" "
3801	Māndū	Ashrafi Maḥall, general view from west ...	8½" × 6½"
3802	Do.	Do. showing bastion from SE. ...	" "
3803	Do.	Excavated tomb of Mahmūd Khalji from SW. ...	" "
3804	Do.	Tower of Victory from west ...	6½" × 4½"
3805	Do.	Jāmi' masjid, general view from east ...	8½" × 6½"
3806	Do.	Do. view from south, showing restoration of outside wall ...	" "
3807	Do.	Do. inner quadrangle ...	" "
3808	Do.	Hūshang's tomb, view from SW. ...	" "
3809	Do.	Jahāz Maḥall, general view from SE. ...	" "
3810	Do.	Do. from SE. ...	" "
3811	Do.	Do. entrance door ...	6½" × 4½"
3812	Do.	Do. newly put up buttresses-view from west ...	" "
3813	Do.	Do. ornamental reservoir from SE. ...	8½" × 6½"
3814	Do.	Do. view of east tank ...	" "
3815	Do.	Do. water pavilion from SE. ...	6½" × 4½"
3816	Do.	Hindolā Maḥall, general view ...	8½" × 6½"
3817	Do.	Hamām, dome showing ventilators from SW. ...	6½" × 4½"
3818	Do.	Rūpmati's Palace, view from west ...	8½" × 6½"
3819	Do.	Old culvert on the road to the Rewā Kund from west ...	6½" × 4½"
3820	Do.	Bāz Bahādūr's palace, general view from north ...	8½" × 6½"
3821	Do.	Do. do. from NW. ...	" "
3822	Do.	Do. interior, showing tank ...	" "

Serial Number.	Locality.	Title of Photograph.	Size of Negative.
3823	Māpdū	... Mosque near Tārāpur gate (Sir T. Roe's residence) ...	6½" × 4¾"
3824	Tattā	... Jāmi' masjid, general view from front ...	8¼" × 6½"
3825	Do.	... Dabgarāh Mosque, general view from NE. ...	"
3826	Do.	... Makli hills, Jām Nizām-ud-Dīn's tomb, northern side .	6½" × 4¾"
3827	Do.	... Do. Bārā Darī from west ...	"
3828	Do.	... Do. Nawwāb Amīr Khakīl Khān's tomb from SW. ...	8½" × 6½"
3829	Do.	... Do. do. Isā Khān's tomb, general view from SW. ...	6½" × 4¾"
3830	Do.	... Do. do. Isā Khān's Zanānā tomb, general view from SW. ...	8½" × 6½"
3831	Do.	... Do. do. interior central niche ...	"
3832	Do.	... Do. Shurfah) Khān's tomb, general view from SW. ...	6½" × 4¾"
3833	Do.	... Do. Mirzā Tughril Beg's tomb, general view from SW. ...	8½" × 6½"
3834	Do.	... Do. Jānī Beg's tomb, general view from south .	"
3835	Dokri	... Mohan-jo-daro, general view of <i>stūpa</i> ...	"
3836	Bithū	... Temple of Mahādeva, general view from east ...	"
3837	Do.	... Do. sculpture of Lakulīśa, over the southern niche ...	"
3838	Jodhpur	... Memorial stone of Siyā Rāṭhod ...	"
3839	Maṇḍor	... Old excavated temple, general view ...	"

APPENDIX D.

Office Library.

The following is a list of books added to the office during the year 1911-1912 :—

Calcutta Imperial Library Catalogue, Vol. II., Part II.

First Report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for 1881-82.

Archæological Survey of India, Memorandum No. 2, on the Antiquities of Dabhol.

Do. do. No. 3, on the remains at Gumli.

Do. do. No. 5, Translations of Inscriptions from the Kanarese districts, Belgaum, etc.

Archæological remains in the Ellichpur District, Berars.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Part II, Bulletin No. 30.

Do. do. „ No. 40.

Do. do. „ No. 43.

Do. do. „ No. 44.

Do. do. „ No. 50.

Do. do. „ No. 51.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute.

Official Handbook of the Allāhābād Exhibition.

Dr. D. B. Spooner's Handbook to the Peshāwar Museum.

Archæological Survey Report of the Director-General of Archæology in India, Part I, for 1908-09.

Archæological Survey Report of the Director-General of Archæology in India, Part II, for 1907-1908.

Archæological Survey Report of the Director-General of Archæology in India, Part I, for 1909-1910.

Archæological Survey Report of the Director-General of Archæology in India, Part I, for 1910-1911.

Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent, Southern Circle, for the year 1909-1910.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent, Southern Circle, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, British and Muhammadan Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, for the year 1910-1911.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1910-1911.

Records of the Canterbury Museum, Vol. No. 3.

General Report on "Yusufzai" by H. W. Bellew.

Land Surveying and Levelling.

Sale's *Korān*.

Antiquities of the Chambā State, Part I, by Dr. Vogel.

List of Sanskrit and Hindi Manuscripts purchased by order of Government and deposited in the Sanskrit College, Benares, during the year 1910-1911.

- Hyderābād (Deccan) Gazetteer.
 Aurangābād Gazetteer.
 Guide and Catalogue of Indian Section of Festival of Empire of Imperial Exhibition.
 Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, by Burgess and Spiers, Vols. I and II.
 Indian Sculpture and Painting, by Havell.
 Indische Palaeographie by Bühler, with Siebzehn Tafeln.
 Coins of Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India, by Percy Gardner.
 On Yuan Chwang, Vols. I and II, by Watters.
 Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts of Jamu, by Dr. Stein.
 Viṣṇu-Purāṇa.
 Bhāratiya-Jyotiṣ-sāstra.
 Śrī-Tattvanidhi.
 Bhaviṣya-Purāṇa.
 Harsha-charita of Bāṇa, by Cowell and Thomas.
 Elliot's History of India, Vol. III.
 Robertson's Historical Disquisitions.
 Hindu Pantheon by Moor.
 Hindu Mythology by Wilkinson.
 Cave-Temples of India, by Fergusson and Burgess.
 Antiquities of Kāthiāwāḍ and Kach, (Archæological Survey, Western India, Vol. II).
 Grünwedel's Buddhist Art in India, by Gibson and Burgess.
 Currencies of Rājaputānā, by Webb.
 Repertoire D'Art Et D'Archéologie.
 History of Architecture, by Professor Fletcher.
 Care of Ancient Monuments, by Baldwin.
 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, by V. A. Smith.
 Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.
 Indian Drawings, by Coomaraswāmy.
 The Conference of Orientalists, including Museums and Archæology Conference held at Simla, July 1911.
 Catalogue of the Provincial Cabinet of Coins, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Bombay Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations.
 Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rājkoṭ, for the year 1910-1911.
 Indian Antiquary (current numbers).
 Epigraphia Indica (current numbers).
 Journal of Indian Art (current numbers).
 Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica for 1909-1910.
 Quarterly List of Gazetted Officers in the Archæological Survey Department.
 Bombay Quarterly Civil List.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Expenditure.

				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries—									
Officers	...	...	...	...	8,237	14	5		
Establishment	...	...	...	...	3,941	2	2		
Do.	Temporary	...	...	...	36	0	0		
Total Salaries				...	12,215	0	7		
Travelling Allowances—									
Officers	...	...	...	...	2,205	5	0		
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,275	2	9		
Total Travelling Allowances				...	3,480	7	9		
Supplies and Services—									
Excavations	...	...	...	...	Nil.				
Photographs and Photo materials	...	...	...	...	738	5	9		
Purchase and repairs of tents	...	...	...	...	65	15	6		
Total Supplies and Services				...	804	5	3		
Contingencies—									
Purchase of Stationery	...	...	...	...	31	11	0		
Purchase of Books	...	...	...	...	597	14	0		
Liveries of peons	...	...	...	...	42	8	0		
Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	...	857	3	4		
Postage and Telegram Charges	...	...	...	...	126	6	6		
Conveyance of Office Kit, etc.	...	...	...	...	341	0	6		
Purchase and repairs of Furniture	...	...	...	...	181	1	9		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	105	6	9		
Pay of Menials	...	...	...	...	44	0	0		
Total Contingencies				...	2,327	3	10		
Grand Total				...	18,827	1	5		

APPENDIX F.

List of Coins and Antiquities acquired by different Museums.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society received as presents for its coin cabinet 12 silver coins from the Government of the United Provinces; 8 gold and 5 silver from the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces; 1 gold coin from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras; and 1 gold coin from the Mysore Government. It also received in addition to the above 32 silver, 10 copper and 4 mixed metal coins.

The Curator and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, has favoured me with the following note:—

“The collection of archæological specimens has been entirely rearranged. A number of casts that could not be exhibited on account of insufficiency of room have been temporarily housed in the School of Art. The valuable collection of Gandhāra or Greeco-Bactrian sculptures have been labelled in their proper order. These with an account of their origin, date and style, and other characteristics, have been exhibited in a special case for their reception.

“Thirty-one Bromide prints of the Rockcut caves in Western India were purchased and have been framed and hung on the walls in this section.”

The following is the list of old coins received for the coin cabinet of the Archæological Museum, Poona, during the year 1911-12:—

Poona.

Gold Coins.

8 coins found in the South Kanara District of the Madras Presidency, *vis.*:—

1 Half pagoda of Devarāya II of Vijayanagara.

1 Do. of Achyutarāya of do.

1 Do. of Sadāśivarāya of do.

1 Do. of Krishnarāya of do.

1 Pagoda of Devarāya II of do.

3 Pagodas probably struck by Sadāśiva the first Nāyak of Ikkeri.

8 Total gold coins.

Silver Coins.

5 Coins found in the Bulandarshah District, U. P.

2 Coins of Shāh Alam found in the Mandlā District, C. P.

2 Coins (one of Shāh Shujā and the other of Muḥammad Shāh) found in the Lārkhānā District, Sind.

1 Coin found in the Hamirpur District, U. P.

1 Coin found in the Bijnor District, U. P.

3 Coins found in the Āgrā District, U. P.

1 Coin found in the Jhānsi District, U. P.

1 Coin found in the Bārā-Banki District, U. P.

4 Coins (all of Muḥammad bin Latif of Gujarāt) found in the Betul District, C. P.

1 Coin (of Muḥammad) found in the Mandlā District, C. P.

23 Coins found in the Pilibhit District, U. P.

2 Coins (of Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh of Delhi) found in the Ludhiana District, Punjab.

3 Coins found in the Partābgarh District, U. P.

1 Coin found in the Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

- 1 Coin (of Aurangzeb) found in the Wardhā District, C. P.
 5 Coins (all of Aurangzeb) found in Hinganghāt tahsil of the Wardhā District, C. P.
 7 Coins found in the Lārkhanā District, Sind.
 1 of Shāh Rukh of Persia.
 1 of Nādir Shāh.
 1 of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī.
 1 of Aurangzeb Mughal.
 1 of Muḥammad Shāh.
 1 of Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur.
 1 of Farrukh Siyar.

7

- 3 Coins (all of Aurangzeb) found in the Jāmner tālukā of the East Khāndesh District, Bombay Presidency.
 3 Coins of some Native States found in the Haveli tālukā of the Poona District, Bombay Presidency.

69 Total Silver Coins.

Copper Coins.

- 17 Coins found in the Ludhiana District, Panjab.
 7 of Qutbu-d-Dīn Mubārak.
 3 of Muḥammad Tughlaq.
 1 of Khusrū Shāh.
 1 of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Tughlaq.
 5 of Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.

17

- 20 Billon Coins found at Kānpurā, Ajmer District.
 6 of Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.
 3 of Qutbu-d-Dīn Mubārak.
 11 of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Tughlaq.

20

37 Total mixed metal.

Things acquired by purchase.

- 1 Large oblong carved wood panel from the old Hingne's Wādā at Nāsik.
 8 Small stone votive *stūpas* } from Buddhagayā.
 13 Terra cotta votive tablets }
 4 Stone sculptures (female figures) Bibār and Kullu.
 8 Old water colour paintings received as a present from the Director-General of Archaeology in India, *viz.*:
 1 Picture of Govindrāo Pāṭaṅkar.
 1 Picture of the son of Appāji Rāje Jādhavrāv of Mehun Sindhkhed.
 1 Picture of Parvatrāv Nāik, grandson of Mādhavrāv Nāik of Newāse.
 1 Picture of the son of Jotyājirāv Ghāṭge of Budhgāv.
 1 Picture of the son of Dhār-rāv Kadam of Yedlābād.
 1 Picture of the son of Bhojrāv Māne of Mhasvaḍ.
 1 Picture of Rājāji bin Khaloji Sinde of Kanarkhed.
 1 Picture without name.

Bhavnagar.

The Secretary and Curator, Barton Museum, Bhavnagar, in Kāthiāwār, reports that no important acquisition was made during the year 1911-12.

The Curator, Junāgadh Museum, reports that during the year 1911-12 the following acquisitions were made to the antiquarian section of his museum, *viz.* :—

Junagadh.

"1. One gold Muhar of the time of Muḥammad Tughlaq, Sultan of Delhi (A.D. 1325—51), discovered from Ajak, a village belonging to Junāgadh. The legend on it is in Arabic character; on one side occurs Layalah Ilillah, and on the other Layalah Almomin. The Hijri date is not exactly decipherable, but there is something odd over seven hundred. It weighs a little less than one *tola*.

"2. One old weight of yellow stone discovered from the Uparkoṭ (the old citadel). It is 11 inches in height and has a circumference of 21 inches. It has a ring-like bore on its top for lifting it and it resembles modern weights of cast iron with rings. It weighs about 24 lbs. and is damaged to some extent, on account of its lying buried under ground for centuries.

"3. One arched niche of yellow stone discovered from the old Basharat Baug (garden) situated outside the northern gate of the city. It is about 20" × 12". Its side pillars are both decorated with small images, and each has on its head a small temple carved with also an image in it and on the arch there are engraved two small elephants facing each other with their trunks raised on goddess Lakshmi. Immediately below these elephants is a small broken roof like an umbrella to shade the head of the image intended to be set up in the centre which however is left vacant. In short the niche is a fine specimen of the old Indian art of stone sculpture destroyed in the past.

"One broken head of a Jaina idol of black stone well polished and found from the Uparkoṭ or Gīrnār."

The Curator, Waston Museum of Antiquities, Rājkoṭ, Kāthiāwār, reports that the following were acquired for the museum, *viz.* :

Rajkot.

38 silver coins of the western Kshatrapa princes, 5 silver of the early Gupta princes; 1 silver coin of the Muhammadan emperor of Gujarāt—Sultān Shāh Malikullah Malkahu; 42 current silver coins of different nations; 4 complete series of the old currency of Jhālrapāṭan State, Rājputānā, 1 Rol of Carlos IV 1798, and 45 copper coins of different types.

Besides the above the museum got as presents two volumes of Indian Antiquary, XII and XXIX, from the Managing Committee, Lang Library, and a number of photographs of historical places in Delhi by R. M. Austani of Jhālrapāṭan.

Ajmer.

The Superintendent of the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer, reports that the following are the important of its recent acquisitions :—

(1) Barli inscription of the 3rd Century B. C. It is a piece of hexagonal pillar and is the earliest inscription known in the Ajmer district. As it contains the words "Virāya Bhagavat[e]"*, it is certain that it originally belonged to some Jaina temple. It also contains a reference to Madhyamikā.

(2) Tāntoṭi inscription of the time of the [Chauhān] king Harirāja of [Ajmer]. It is dated *Samvat* 1251. It records that the village of Tānttuṭhī was in the fief of Pratāpdevī, queen of Harirāja.

Images of Lakuliśa, Varāha *avatāra*, Baladeva, Śāntinātha, Ādinātha Sūrya, Kubera, Viṣṇu with 14 arms, Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa, Buddha, etc.

The following are the coins added to the coin cabinet of the museum :—

Gold coin of Devarāya II of Vijayanagara.

Do.	Achyutarāya	do.
Do.	Sadāśivarāya	do.
Do.	Kṛishṇarāya	do.

* It is doubtful whether the first letter is *Vi*, as read by the Superintendent of the Museum.

Silver coin of Shāh Alam I.

- Do. Shāh Suja Durrānī.
 Do. Muḥammad Shāh (Mughal).
 Do. Muḥammad bin Latif of Gujarāt.
 Do. Aḥmad Shāh.
 Do. Akbar II.
 Do. Aurangzeb.
 Do. Nādir Shāh.
 Do. Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī.
 Do. Farrukh Siyar.

Copper coin of Maḥamud II and Firoz III and Qutabu-d-Dīn.

Billon coins of Alāu-d Dīn Muḥammad and Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Tughlaq.

Baroda.

The Director, Baroda Museum, reports that no archæological acquisition was made during the year 1911-12.

APPENDIX G.

List of Inscriptions copied during 1911-1912.

Serial Number.	Place.	Position of Inscription.
2575	Bijāpur	... On a seated image in the museum.
2576	Do.	... On a standing image in the museum.
2577	Do.	... On an old column put up in front of the museum.
2578 and 2579	} Do.	... On stones lying in the museum.
2580	Do.	... On a pillar in an old mosque.
2581	Do.	... On a wall of the same mosque.
2582	Do.	... On a pillar in the ruined Hindu temple in fort.
2583	Do.	... On another pillar do. do.
2584	Do.	... On a third do. do.
2585	Do.	... On a pillar of the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> of the ruined Hindu temple in fort.
2586	Do.	... On another pillar of ruined Hindu temple in fort.
2587	Do.	... On a third pillar of do. do.
2588	Do.	... On a fourth do. do. do.
2589	Do.	... On a fifth do. do. do.
2590	Ahmedābād	... In the Aḥmad Shāh's mosque in Bhadar.
2591	Do	... In the Rānī Siparī's mosque.
2592	Do.	... From I'ādā Harīr's well.
2593	Ankāī	... From cave No. 8.

APPENDIX H.

Treasure Trove.

Regarding the distribution of the old coins acquired by the Government of Bombay under the provision of section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 and forwarded by them to the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society for that purpose, the Honorary Secretary of that Institution favoured me, in August 1911, with a report on that subject. The report should, but owing to its being received late could not, have been included in the Progress Report for the year ending 31st March 1911. It is, therefore, given in the present one; and it is as follows :—

“The number of coins examined and reported under the Treasure Trove Act during the year ending July 1911, was 224. Of these 83 were received from the Collector of Kārwar, 1 from the Collector of Poona, 102 from the Collector of Lārkhāna, and 35 from the Collector of Ahmednagar. Out of these one hundred and twenty-six 86 lead coins received from the Collector of Kārwar and 40 silver coins received from the Collector of Lārkhāna were selected and recommended for distribution among coin cabinets of the various museums to which such coins are presented and the surplus sent for sale at the Mint. The remaining 98 coins, which were found to be too defaced to be deciphered or of no interest to numismatists, were returned one to the Collector of Poona, 35 to the Collector of Ahmednagar and 62 to the Collector of Lārkhāna.

“The classification of the selected coins by metal and the series to which they belong is as follows :—

	Silver.	Lead.	Total.
Coins of the Feudatories of the Andhra dynasty Dhutkalā-			
nand and Mulānand ... ..	...	86	86
Durrānī Kings	25	...	25
Moguls	15	...	15
Total ...	40	86	126

and they were distributed as under :—

Institution.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Total.
The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay	6	...	2	8
The Indian Museum, Calcutta	4	...	2	6
The Madras Museum	4	...	2	6
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow	4	...	2	6
The Lahore Museum	3	...	2	5
The Nagpur Museum	3	...	2	5
The Public Library, Shillong	3	...	2	5
The Archaeological Museum, Poona	2	...	2	4
The Peshāwar Museum	2	...	2	4
The Quetta Museum	2	...	2	4
The Ajmer Museum	2	...	2	4
The Rangoon Museum	2	...	2	4
Asiatic Society, Bengal	1	...	2	3
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society	1	...	2	3
The British Museum	1	...	2	3
For sale at the Mint, Bombay	56	56
Total	40	...	86	126

“Besides these, 202 silver coins have been received from the Collector of Lārkhāna, 112 silver coins from the Collector of Poona and 222 copper coins from the Māmlatdār of Borsad, all of which are under examination by experts and the coins will be reported on when the examination is complete.

"The 86 lead coins received from the Collector of Kārwar were found on the 1st April 1910 in the Arbail Forest Nursery by an employee of the Forest Department. These coins are of much historical interest—issued in the name of Dhutukālānanda and Muḷānanda about the 2nd and 3rd century A. D. whom Mr. E. J. Rapson in the newly published catalogue of the Āndhra coins in the British Museum classes as feudatories of the Āndhra dynasty. Coins of these rulers have been found in the Kārwar district. It is probable that in the early days of the dynasty they ruled as feudatories, and, subsequently in the decline of the empire, as they rose in power in the districts along the western coast, as independent sovereigns. Thirty-four of these coins are of Dhutukālānanda and 38 of Muḷānanda and the remaining 14 are defaced and worn specimens—the legends and devices on them not being clear. The coins of these two kings are alike in every way, in fabric, type and character of legend, and they are found in the same locality. It may, therefore, be inferred that the two kings belong to the same dynasty and cannot have been separated by any great interval of time. The pieces are similar to a group of 5 coins from Kārwar bearing the names of the same two kings which were acquired some years ago by General Pearse and described in Sir Elliot's Coins of Southern India and General Cunningham's Coins of Ancient India.

"The other find consisting of Durrāni and Moghal coins does not require special mention as such coins are now and then found in the Presidency and are known to numismatics. However the specimens under report are in a good state of preservation."

I have also been just favoured with another report, by the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, on the coins dealt with under the same Act during the year 1911. It is as follows :—

"The Society examined and submitted reports to Government on 298 coins. They were examined for the Society by Mr. Framji J. Thanawalla. Two hundred and two of these were received from the Collector of Lārkhānā and 96 from the Collector of East Khāndesh. Twenty-seven of these were Persian, 13 Durrāni and the rest Moghal coins. Five hundred and forty-six silver and 222 copper coins from the Collector of Broach [already referred to in the last report above] are under examination and will be disposed of in the usual way. Nineteen silver coins from the Collector of West Khāndesh, 35 from the Collector of Ahmednagar and 62 copper coins from the Collector of Lārkhānā were found after examination of no historical or numismatic importance and therefore returned or sent to the Mint.

"The selected coins have been distributed, and the balance after distribution has been forwarded to the Mint Master for sale as shown below :—

Institution.					Silver.
The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay	...	...	...	...	36
The Indian Museum, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	25
The Madras Museum	...	...	...	...	21
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow	...	...	...	...	17
The Lahore Museum	...	...	...	...	13
The Nagpur Museum	...	...	...	...	12
The Public Library, Shillong	...	...	...	...	11
The Archaeological Museum, Poona	...	...	...	...	10
The Peshāwar Museum	...	...	...	...	9
The Quetta Museum	...	...	...	...	9
The Ajmer Museum	...	...	...	...	8
The Rangoon Museum	...	...	...	...	7
Asiatic Society, Bengal	...	...	...	...	7
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society	...	...	...	...	5
The British Museum	...	...	...	...	5
For sale at Mint	...	...	...	...	103
Total					298 "

In the house of one **Kāmānnā bin Malkappā Hubli** of Betigeri in the Gadag tālukā of the Dhārwar district was found buried on the 27th February 1911 a treasure consisting of 1,040 whole rupees. Two half rupees and 12 gold coins valued at Rs. 74. In the absence of any description of the two former items I am unable to say anything about their archæological value, but the gold coins must be of some interest.

DHARWAR.

On the 8th May 1911 while digging foundations of a house formerly belonging to one Pāndurang Mahādu and now to one Adam Haji Hassan and situate in Mangalvādī at Māhim Bazar Road, Bombay, was discovered by two labourers a treasure of 35 Rupees in a chatty. This probably is of no interest.

BOMBAY.

On the 22nd January 1911 a treasure consisting of Rs. 100 was found while digging the foundation of the house of one Mahamad Abhramji of Jilali in the Anklesvar tālukā. This too seems to be of no interest.

BROACH.

On or about the 1st February 1911 was found, in a field owned by one Dhulappa Bhuyar in the village of Kenginal of the Indi tālukā of the Bijapur district, a treasure consisting of some gold ornaments and 10 gold mohors. The gold mohors only might be of archæological interest.

BIJAPUR.

At the village Khatāv in the tālukā of the same name of the Sātārā district was found, on the 9th of June 1911 near the wall of a ruined *wādā*, a treasure consisting of Rs. 640 bearing letters of Muhammadan alphabets. These should be really of interest.

SATARA.

On the 7th and 8th of July 1911 was found, at the village of Jaitānā of the Sākri tālukā of the West Khāndesh district, a treasure consisting of old utensils and pots but it is of no interest.

WEST KHANDESH.

A treasure consisting of 7 gold mohors and *Chāndvadi* rupees of the approximate value of Rs. 638 was found on the 24th April 1911, in the vacant village site of Vāghdi, Shirpur tālukā of this district. The gold mohors and the *Chāndvadi* rupees, if not in a transformed state, would prove of archæological interest.

On the 27th February 1911, one Somyā Fatru Bhil while ploughing the field (Survey No. 151) belonging to Tukārām Kunbi of Vadgāon-digar, tālukā Jāmner, East Khāndesh district, found a treasure consisting of 417 rupees of the Emperor Akbar 3 gold coins and a few other things of copper and gold. The former two are really of interest.

EAST KHANDESH.

APPENDIX K.

Inspection Reports.

The Executive Engineers, Northern Hyderābād Canals and the Eastern Nārā Districts, submitted their inspection reports to the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, who very kindly supplied me with a copy of each. They are as follows :—

Inspection Report.

Sind.

“(1) Buddhist Stupa at Thulmir Rukan.—This is nine miles south-east of Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka and is in charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Upper Dad.

“The Executive Engineer inspected it on 4th December 1911 and found the monument in good order. Ordinary repairs are only required for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 20 was approved by the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Western Circle, in his No. 810, dated 14th November 1911.

“No allotment was received during the year under report and the necessary repairs will be carried out this year.

“(2) Tomb of Nur Mahomed Kallhora at Kuba.—This is 7 miles north-east of the Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka.

“It was inspected by Mr. DeSouza, Supervisor, on the 10th January 1912, and the monument was found in good order.

“An estimate for ordinary repairs amounting to Rs. 49 was approved by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, in November 1911, and the work will be carried out this year on receipt of allotment.

“(1) Buddhist Stupa at Mirpurkhas.—It is situated at Kahujo Daro about half a mile to the north of Mirpurkhas. It was found buried under an earthen mound by the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Western Circle, in January 1910. The Stupa was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on the 9th February 1912, and found to be in good condition. An estimate amounting to Rs. 126 on account of pay of two caretakers,* each on a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem from April to November 1911, engaged and paid by the Revenue Department as advised by the Accountant General was submitted to the Superintending Engineer on 28th March 1912 for sanctioning an allotment of funds. Accordingly an allotment of Rs. 126, was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. A-3147 of 29th March 1912, and the estimate sent by the Superintending Engineer to the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Western Circle, for his approval will be sanctioned by the undersigned as soon as that officer returns it duly approved.

“Two estimates—one amounting to Rs. 82 for the pay of the caretakers for the Stupa for the three months (December 1911, January and February 1912) of the last financial year and other for Rs. 197 for repairs to, and caretakers for, the Stupa for the year 1912-13—are herewith attached for favour of disposal. There is a difference of opinion between the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Pārkar, and the undersigned as to whether two caretakers, as at present, should be continued or only one should be maintained. The undersigned thinks one is sufficient as is the case with Ghulamshah's, Gulam

* The office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, had no knowledge of the arrangements made by the Revenue Department for the entertainment of two caretakers on Rs. 10 each per mensem. When, however, the matter was referred to me by the Executive Engineer, I deprecated the arrangement and requested him to have but one man on Rs. 6 or 7 just as there is only one at Hyderābād to take care of the tombs of Gulām Shāh and Gulām Nabī Kalhorā. An expenditure of Rs. 20 per month for taking care of a monument situated in the close neighbourhood of a town which again is the Head-quarters of a District is in my opinion waste of public money. I must thank Mr. Parulekar for his having brought the thing to my notice.—D. R. B.

Nabi's Kubas at Hyderābād and the Makli Hill buildings at Tatta. An expenditure of Rs. 20 per month on pay alone of two caretakers appears rather too much, and the Superintending Engineer as also the Superintendent of Archæology would expect the Executive Engineer to reduce it to the minimum without sacrificing the efficiency of supervision, the undersigned proposes to employ only one man on a salary of Rs. 10 (preferably a pensioner from military or Police Department) who is a family man and who is willing to remain with family at the Stupa. He will have to be provided with a Landhi of a size say 20 × 20 to live in. It will cost at most Rs. 250 or 300, as old bricks are available in plenty on the site.*

"It will eventually pay to spend this sum on the Landhi to enable such a pensioner to live in than pay Rs. 20 besides grain compensation to two caretakers.

2. Jain temples at Ghorī :—

"It is situated 14 miles north-west from Virawah and 27 due west of Haro, Nagar Parkar taluka. A Jain temple 150 by 50 feet built of marble.

"It was built in Samvat 1432 (A.D. 1375-76). It was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 15th March 1912. Report on its condition has been submitted in this office No. 1433 of 23rd March 1912. The approximate cost required to put it in fairly good condition is estimated at Rs. 2,000 exclusive of compound of wire fencing which appears necessary and which will cost at least Rs. 600. An estimate will be submitted after instructions are received from the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, as requested in this office No. 532 of 1st February 1912. It is a protected monument and has been brought on the return. Three or four photographic views of the temple have been ordered to be taken by Mr. Mujiram, Sub-Divisional Officer, who knows photography and has his own camera and the negatives as developed will be sent by him direct to the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Western Circle, Poona, as personally desired by him, the charges being borne by the Archæological Department.

3. Three Jain temples at Bhodesar :—

"These are situated four miles north-west from Nagar Parkar. The date of their erection is not known. These were inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on the 13th March 1912 and the report on their condition has been submitted in this office No. 1433 of 23rd March 1912. The necessary amount that will be required to keep the temples in good order is Rs. 400, 200 and 100 respectively, and the estimate will be submitted for sanction and allotment of funds on hearing from the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Western Circle, as requested in this office No. 532 of 1st February 1912. These are protected monuments and have been brought on return. One or two photographic views of each of these three temples will also be taken by the Sub-Divisional Officer, and the negatives as developed will be sent by him to the Superintendent as personally desired by him."

4. Temple at Virawah :—

"A Jain temple. It is situated at Virawah in the latitude 24°-31' north and longitude 70°-51' east. It is said to have been founded in A.D. 456 by one Jaso Parmar of Barmer.

"It was inspected by Mr. V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on the 14th March 1912, and reported upon in this office No. 1433 of 23rd March 1912 as being in a very dilapidated condition and recommended to be allowed to fall into ruins specially when it is not of any archæological

* In collecting, for the proposed Landhi (quarters for the caretaker), old bricks lying in thousands all over the place round about the stupa, and in digging foundations for its walls, etc., care should be taken that no moulded bricks, terra-cotta sculptures, clay tablets or inscribed bricks are damaged.—D. R. B.

interest and does not appear to be of historical importance. It would require at least Rs. 2,000 to put it in a fairly good condition and an estimate will be submitted for sanction after advice from the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Western Circle, as requested in this office No. 532 of 1st February 1912. It is a protected monument and has been brought on the return.

"One or two photographic views of the temple also have been ordered to be taken and the negatives will be sent to the Superintendent of Archæological Survey by the Sub-Divisional Officer, as in the case of the temples of Gori and Bodesar.

"Attention is invited to the correspondence ending with this office No. 987 of 21st February 1912 regarding "Naokot Fort" and it is suggested that the fort which was inspected by the undersigned on the 17th December 1911 and also on the 1st March 1912 and found to be of archæological and historical interest should be declared a protected monument and repaired at State cost.

"I am further of opinion that the mosque at Bhodesar 20' x 12' with carved marble pillars should also be maintained at State cost and brought on return."

APPENDIX L.

Protected Monuments.

In the West Khāndesh District the undermentioned monuments have been declared protected and confirmed as such by Government Resolutions No. 6223, General Department, dated the 20th October 1911, and No. 1649, General Department, dated the 12th March 1912, respectively.

Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of monuments.	Class.
Tālukā.	Place.		
Sākri	Balsānā	Temple of Śiva	I (a)
Do.	Do.	Temple of Durgā	II (a)
Do.	Do.	Matha	II (a)
Shirpur	Thālner	Seven Muhammadan tombs	II (a)
Shāhādā	Tanlāi	Old step well	II (a)

In respect of the temple of Someśvara at Gadag in the tālukā of the same name of the Dhārwar District, declared to be a protected monument (vide Government Notification No. 1233, dated the 4th March 1909, General Department) and with reference to Government Resolution No. 587, General Department, dated the 3rd February 1910, an agreement as required by section 5, sub-section 3, of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904, has been entered into with the temple committee as per Government Resolution No. 3977 of the 30th June 1911, General Department.

The caves at Kol in the Mahād tālukā of the Kolābā District were declared protected as per Government Resolution No. 3519 dated the 9th June 1911, General Department, and in respect of them an agreement has been passed by their owner under section 5 of the Act VII of 1904 as per Government Resolution No. 6511 of 7th November 1911, General Department.

The owners of the marginally noted monuments at Chaul and Agarkot respectively in the Alibāg tālukā of the Kolābā District declared protected by Government Resolution No. 1317, General Department, dated the 17th March 1910, have passed an agreement under provision of section 5 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, as per Government Resolution No. 4733 of the 4th August 1911, General Department, and the rules proposed in Government Resolution No. 7044 of the 1st December 1911, General Department, have been finally adopted as per Government Resolution No. 945, General Department, dated the 12th February 1912.

Out of the 42 monuments declared protected in the Belgaum District by Government Resolution No. 1791, General Department, dated the 16th April 1910, an agreement has been passed in respect of the following as per Government Resolution No. 1573, General Department, dated the 8th March 1912, viz. :—

Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of monument.
Tālukā.	Place.	
Athni	Shedbāl	A Śilāhāra inscription of Śaka 1708 in the temple of Basaveśvara.
Gokāk	Kalloli	Ratta Inscription dated Śaka 1127 in an old Jaina basti.
Sampgaon	Sampgaon	Jami' masjid.
Parasgaḍ	Hulli	Temple of Panchalingadeva outside the village.
Do.	Do.	Inscription on two pillars in the same temple.

APPENDIX M.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1911-1912.

Northern Division.

District.	Tāluka.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Presidency	Panvel	Gharāpuri	Elephanta Caves	2,009 0 0	2,003 6 6	Maintaining and repairing caves and piers, etc.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Elephanta Caves—Custodian's quarters.	85 0 0	80 8 10	Current repairs	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Elephanta Caves—Assistant Custodian's quarters.	12 0 0	10 14 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Elephanta Caves—Police Chawki and Watchmen's quarters.	11 0 0	10 14 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Elephanta Caves	14,029 0 0	7,915 7 0	Rebuilding the missing columns in the great Cave.	Completed at total cost Rs. 14,015-5-8
Thāpā	Bassein	Bassein	Old Portuguese remains in the Fort.	7,494 0 0	965 2 2	Clearing jungle and removing shrubs and trees. Cement pointing in old joints. Putting up names and notice boards.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Old Portuguese Fort	100 0 0	99 5 0	Removing jungle and shrubs from walls.	Complete.
Do.	Kalyān	Ambarānāth	Temple of Ambarānāth	50 0 0	49 15 6	Current repairs, such as cement pointing and clearing rank vegetation on the temple and in its compound.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kalyān	Mohatabarkhān's tomb	50 0 0	45 6 6	Do.	Do. The tomb only repaired. The Muhammadan object to repairing the Masjid.
Do.	Thāpā	Thāpā	Old graves of the two chiefs of Salsette in the English Church.	10 0 0	10 0 0	Clearing compound and repairs to inscriptions on the tombs.	Complete.
Do.	Vādā	Wāhālā	Caves	10 0 0	10 0 0	Repairs to water drain and pathway.	Do.
Do.	Salsette	Kopjivta	Do.	20 0 0	19 15 0	Painting railing and clearing compound.	Do.
Do.	Karjat	Kothil	Old Fort	30 0 0	29 12 0	Clearing steps and removing cactus and grass.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ambiwli	Caves	30 0 0	29 12 0	Clearing caves and removing grass.	Do.
Broach	Broach	Broach	Dutch tombs	35 0 0	35 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do.
Surat	Olpād	Mouth of the Tapi river.	Vaux's tomb	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do.	Do.
Kaira	Mehmudābād	Sojāli	Mubārak Sayad's Rauza	60 0 0	56 12 0	Repairs to the terrace and plastering the walls.	Do.
Panch Mahāls	Halol	Chāmpānir	Jāmi' Masjid	106 0 0	99 0 0	Watchman's pay and miscellaneous minor repairs.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pātar Rauza	422 0 0	520 12 9	(1) Removing and refixing south end corner pilaster gone out of plumb. (2) Rebuilding cornice stones over arches including new stones. (3) Refixing concrete terrace round the dome and making it water tight. (4) Rebuilding masonry over top of front wall near the stair case. (5) Renewing carved stone work.	In progress. Revised estimate being sent account of increased work executed and was absolutely necessary.

Northern Division—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedābād ...	Daskroi ...	Ahmedābād ...	Archæological Buildings.	192 0 0	192 0 0	Pay of caretakers and removal of shrubs and other rank vegetation, from roofs, domes and compounds.	Completed.
Do. ...	Sānand ...	Sarkhej ...	Do. ...	955 0 0	980 0 0	Petty repairs such as filling in cracks in roofs and domes.	Do.
Do. ...	Dholkā ...	Dholkā ...					
Do. ...	Virangām ...	Virangām ...					
Do. ...	Daskroi ...	Ahmedābād ...	Ahmad Shāh's Mosque ...	2,324 0 0	999 3 9	New brick masonry buttresses to support the façade wall.	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jām'i masjid ...	2,900 0 0	1,339 12 8	Materials collected ...	Do.
Do. ...	Sānand ...	Sarkhej ...	Old buildings ...	2,822 0 0	2,197 4 4	Rebuilding the sides of the ghats of tank with brick masonry and top platforms paved with stones. Stone pavement is also provided over portion of the terrace over the inlet. Two old ruins on the west and south sides of the tank which were in a dilapidated condition were removed and materials collected.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Harem building ...	.....	1 2 9	Dismantling and re-building the south end wall.	Vide last year's Progress report, p. 7.
*Cutch ...	Cutch ...	Varun ...	Captain McMurdo's tomb.	45 0 0	44 15 0	Ordinary repairs ...	Completed.

Central Division.

Poona ...	Māval ...	Kārli ...	Caves ...	550 0 0	553 0 0	Maintenance and ordinary repairs.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhājā ...	Do. ...	100 0 0	99 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Beḍsā ...	Do. ...	100 0 0	99 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Junnar ...	Junnar ...	Do. ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Habshi Gumbaz ...	1,480 0 0	599 11 0	(1) Chunan plastering the dome. (2) Renewing and repairing ornamental plaster work. (3) Renewing parapet wall with brick and lime and ornamental plaster work, etc.	Do. (Total cost Rs. 1,479-10-0).
Do. ...	Śirur ...	Koregaon ...	Old monuments ...	.....	46 6 0	Ordinary annual repairs ...	Completed.
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	Nizām Aḥmad Shāh's tomb.	.....	3 8 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Damṛi Masjid ...	20 0 0	14 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Kopargaon ...	Kokamthān ...	Old temple ...	.....	3 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Shrigondā ...	Peḍgaon ...	Temple of Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa.	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Akolā ...	Tāhākāri ...	Temple of Bhavāni ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Nāsik ...	Sinnar ...	Sinnar ...	Temple of Gondeśvar ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Aśvar ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Nāsik ...	Nāsik ...	Pāṇḍu Leṇā caves ...	141 0 0	141 0 0	Caretaker's pay and annual repairs.	Do.
West Khān. desh. Do. ...	Sākri ...	Balsāpā ...	Old temple ...	12 0 0	9 0 0	Caretaker's pay ...	Do.
Do. ...	Shāhādā ...	Taulāi ...	Old step well ...	210 0 0	54 0 0	Ordinary repairs ...	In progress.
East Khāndesh. ...	Sāvda ...	Pāl ...	Old mosque ...	84 0 0	35 0 0	Do. ...	Complete. Rs. 42 by Government and 42 by public subscription.

* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.

Southern Division.

District.	Tāluka.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Gol Gumbaz ..	177 0 0	146 0 0	Providing Shāhābad stone coping to the brick parapet wall of the whispering gallery.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Archaeological buildings...	2,000 0 0	1,998 0 0	Ordinary annual repairs ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Āṣār Maḥall	...	723 0 0	Special repairs to the roof.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ibrāhīm Rauza	5,085 0 0	2,062 0 0	Renewing corbels on the south side of the mosque.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	30 0 0	Dismantling and renewing the roof of the mezzanine gallery.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Museum	180 0 0	180 0 0	Pay of the caretaker	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	150 0 0	147 0 0	Current repairs	Do.
Do.	Badāmi	Badāmi	Caves	72 0 0	72 0 0	Pay of the custodian	Do.
Do.	Hungund	Aihoḷe	Old temples	*9,447 0 0	240 0 0	Ordinary repairs	* Represents the total estimated cost of 24 estimates submitted to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle.
Belgaum	Parasgad	Saundatti	Inscription slabs in Ankuṣeśvara temple, in the Jaina <i>bastī</i> and Māmlatdār's <i>kacheri</i> .		6 0 2	Clearing inscriptions	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Hannekeri	Inscription slabs in Sīvalaya.		7 1 0	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Manoli	Inscription slabs in the temple of Pañchaliṅga-deva and Uḍachavva.		16 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hulli	Inscription slabs in the temples of Pañchaliṅga-deva, Virabhadra Karegudi and Kare Siddapa.	271 0 0	82 15 6	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sogal	Inscription slabs in the Somaliṅga temple.		11 5 3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Murgod	Inscription slabs in the temple of Mallikārjuna.		11 5 3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bādli	Inscription slabs in the temple of Nārāyaṇdeva.		11 13 3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Sampgāon	Bail-Hongal	Inscription slabs in the Karegudi temple.		8 3 9	Do.	Do.
Dhārwar	Hubli	Unkal	Four-porched temple	12 0 0	12 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do.
Do.	Bankāpur	Bankāpur	Nagareśvara temple	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Gadag	Dambaḷ	Dodda Basavannā temple.	69 0 0	68 14 3	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lakkurḍi	Nameśvara temple	50 0 0	50 1 9	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kāśivīśveśvara temple	47 0 0	46 9 10	Do.	Do.
Do.	Hāveri	Hāveri	Siddheśvara temple	15 0 0	14 15 11	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chaudanpur	Muktesvara temple	7 0 0	7 0 0	Do.	Do.
Sātārā*	Sātārā	Sātārā	Hill Fort	302 0 0	327 0 0	(1) Repairs to the road leading to the Fort. (2) Repairs to the parapet wall and northern gate.	Do.
Do.	Karāḍ	Karāḍ	Buddhist Caves	108 0 0	108 0 0	Current repairs	Do.
Do.	Pāṭaṇ	Pāṭaṇ	Do.	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do.	Do.

* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.

Southern Division—continued.

District.	Tāluka.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
*Sātārā ...	Jāvli ...	Mahābleshvar.	General Peter Lodurek's monument.	.....	1,374 5 0	Providing a wrought iron railing.	Completed.
Ratnāgiri ...	Deogaḍ ...	Vijaydurg ...	Fort ...	1,035 0 0	50 0 0	Cutting down and removing trees and shrubs from the masonry structure of the fort wall including the application of shrub eradicator.	In progress (outlay to end of 1910-1911, Rs. 513-13-6).
Kolābā ...	Alibāg ...	Revdaṇḍā ...	Fort ...	1,403 0 0	44 11 0	Repairs to the large gap in the wall.	In progress (outlay to end of 1910-1911, Rs. 1,447-5-9).
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Old buildings in the Fort.	2,684 0 0	44 11 0	Special repairs ...	In progress (outlay to end of 1910-1911, Rs. 1,933-12-3).
Do. ...	Do. ...	Korlāi ...	Fort ...	1,460 0 0	991 8 8	(1) Cutting thick growth of vegetation. (2) Cutting thin and ordinary growth of vegetation. (3) Removing debris from the Church. (4) Lifting guns and keeping them in position. (5) Removing roots from the cracks in the walls and filling them with chips and cement. (6) Painting round tablets. (7) Making tops of walls watertight. (8) Stone and lime masonry for gun-mounts (9) Rubble filling at places.	In progress.
Kanara ...	Siddāpur ...	Bilgi ...	Temple of Pāra'vauātha ..	15 0 0	15 0 0	Current repairs ...	Completed.
Do. ...	Sirsi ...	Sondā ...	Stone throne of Sonda kings.	32 0 0	32 0 0	Clearing 10' all round the shed of bushes and the foot-paths to the shed; turning single tiles, setting hips with Mangalore ridge tiles set in mortar, removing ant-hill from under the throne and putting mortar and coaltar there.	Do.
Do. ...	Kārwār ...	Nagarbas tikeri.	(1) Chatarmukha basti ... (2) Jain temple ... (3) Names'varasvāmī temple.	18 0 0	18 0 0	Current repairs ...	Do.
Do. ...	Bhaṭkaḷ ...	Bhaṭkaḷ ...	Old Basti and Inscription slabs.	15 0 0	15 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Murdeswar ...	Inscription slabs ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	Do. ...	Do.

Indus Right Bank Division.

Karāehi ...	Tattā ...	Tattā ...	Amir Khalil Khān's tomb.	86 0 0	80 0 0	Scraping and pointing ...	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mizā Tughral Beg's tomb	21 0 0	21 0 0	Do. replacing floor...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Twelve-pillared pavilion ...	19 0 0	19 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jām Nizāmu-d-Dīn's tomb	90 0 0	30 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nawāb Isā Khān's tomb...	135 0 0	130 0 0	Scraping and making domes watertight with cement and plaster grouting.	Do.

* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.

Indus Right Bank Division—continued.

District.	Tāluka.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Karāchi	Tattā	Tattā	Nawāb Shurfa Khān's tomb	357 0 0	317 0 0	Scraping and replacing compound wall.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mirzā Jāni Beg's tomb	116 0 0	70 0 0	Scraping and replacing stones in wall.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Caretaker for buildings on the Makli Hills.	120 0 0	117 10 8	Pay of caretaker for the year 1911-12.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pabgarāh mosque	182 0 0	180 0 0	Repairs to staircase; chunam plaster to walls and removing kalar en/en bricks.	Do.
Lārkhānā	Dādu	Khudābād	Yār Muhammad's tomb	350 0 0	357 0 0	Four corner minarets were repaired with gypsum and chunam plaster and finial was supplied and fixed at the top of the big dome; careks in domes were filled with gypsum and chunam grouting.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jāmī' masjid	70 0 0	72 0 0	Small domes on the tops of roofs were repaired with gypsum and chunam plaster.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Yār Muhammad's tomb	30 0 0	37 0 0	Side walls and front minarets were repaired with gypsum and chunam plaster.	Do.
Hyderābād	Hyderābād	Hyderābād	Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā's tomb.	128 0 0	121 0 0	Removing plaster of small domes and plastering top of roof.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ghulām Nabi Kalhorā's tomb.	100 0 0	92 0 0	The entrance gate was underpinned and lime plastered. The walls of main building were also plastered to a height of about 3 feet.	Do.
*Karāchi	Karāchi	Kiamari	Napier's obelisk	.....	18 5 2	Current repairs	Do.
*Hyderābād	Hyderābād	Miāni	Old monuments	.....	100 0 0	Do.	Do.
* Do.	Do.	Dab	Do.	.....	7 5 8	Do.	Do.
* Do.	Do.		Monuments in Central Hyderābād Canals District.	.....	3 9 8	Do.	Do.

Indus Left Bank Division.

Thar and Pārkar.	Mirpurkhās	Mirpurkhās	Buddhist stūpa	126 0 0	151 14 1	Pay of two caretakers on Rs. 10 each from April to November 1911.	
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* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.

APPENDIX N.

Works proposed for 1912-13.

The list of works it is proposed to be undertaken during the year 1912-13 is as follows :—
They are listed in the order of urgency.

(From Provincial Revenues.)

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Amount.
				Rs.
1	Presidency	Ghārāpuri	Repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta	2,007
2	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to Custodian's quarters	85
3	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters.	12
4	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to Police chowki and Watchman's quarters.	11
5	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Pay of caretakers for the archæological buildings.	165
6	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Chāmpānir	Watchman for Jāmi Mosque	100
7	Poona	Kārli	Current repairs to and caretaker's pay for Caves.	550
8	Nāsik	Nāsik	Maintenance of and repairs to caves	141
9	West Khāndesh	Balsānā	Pay of the caretaker for the old temple	12
10	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Pay of the caretaker for the Museum	180
11	Do.	Bādāmī	Pay of the caretaker for the caves	72
12	Karāchi Buildings	Hyderābād	Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā.	42
13	Do.	Do.	Pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Nabi Kalhorā.	42
14	Do.	Tattā	Pay of the caretaker for the tombs on Makli Hills.	120
15	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Current repairs to archæological buildings at and in the district.	1,000
16	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to buildings at Sarkhej	1,000
17	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to Ahmed Shāh's Mosque in Bhadar.	1,100
18	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to Dādā (Bāi) Harir's Mosque.	80
19	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Current repairs to archæological buildings.	2,000
20	Rātāgiri and Kolābā.	Rāigarh	Special repairs to Shivāji's tomb	500
21	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to Mahādeva's temple	100
22	Poona	Junnar	Special repairs to caves	415
23	Do.	Ghātghar	Current repairs to caves	100
24	Do.	Lohagarh	Providing an iron gate to the fort	215
25	Do.	Do.	Providing Notice Boards to monuments, declared Protected.	480
26	Karāchi Buildings	Hyderābād	Current repairs to the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā.	70
27	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to the tomb of Ghulām Nabi Kalhorā.	50
28	Do.	Do.	Current repairs to the stūpa at Thul Mir Rukhan.	30
30	Eastern Nārā	Mirpurkhās	Current repairs to the fencing round the newly discovered stūpa.	18
31	Karāchi Buildings	Tattā	Current repairs to buildings on Makli Hills.	1,000
32	Western Nārā District.	Khudābād	Special repairs to Jami Mosque	1,070
33	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to Yār Mohamed's tomb	730
34	Thānā	Bassein	Special and current repairs to Portuguese Remains in the Fort.	2,200
35	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Chāmpānir	Current repairs to Jami Masjid	70
36	East Khāndesh	Erandol	Special repairs to Pāṇḍavās Wādā	500
37	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Current repairs to the tomb of Nizām Ahmed Shāh.	130

APPENDIX N—continued.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Amount.
				Rs.
38	Nāsik	... Tankāi	... Current repairs to caves	125
39	Bijāpur	... Bijāpur	... Current repairs to museum building	150
40	Do.	... Do.	... Current repairs to Caretaker's house	10
41	Ahmedābād	... Ahmedābād	... Special repairs to Bābā Lulū's Mosque...	360
42	Surat and Broach	... Surat	... Current repairs to Dutch Tombs, including the one at Olpād.	300
43	Thāna	... Thāna	... Current repairs to caves in the district	100
44	Dhārwar	... Dhārwar	... Current repairs to old temples in the district, including the old temple at Rattihāl.	215
45	Do.	... Do.	... Special repairs to Siddhes'vara temple	165
46	Bijāpur	... Bijāpur	... Special repairs to the roof of the Āsār Mahāl.	1,100
47	Kānara	... Kārwar	... Posting Notice Boards on Protected monuments in the district.	300
48	Do.	... Do.	... Current repairs to archæological remains and inscriptions.	116
49	Belgaum	... Belgaum	... Current repairs to inscriptions in the District.	50
50	Poona	... Bhājā	... Current repairs to caves	100
51	Do.	... Bedsā	... Do.	100
52	Do.	... Poona	... Current repairs to European tombs	34
53	Do.	... Shelārwādi	... Current repairs to caves	20
54	Ahmednagar	... Ratanwādi	... Current repairs to the Temple of Amrites'vara.	20
55	Sātāra	... Karād	... Current repairs to caves	108
56	Do.	... Pātan	... Do.	10
57	Ahmednagar	... Ahmednagar	... Current repairs to Damdi Masjid...	20
58	Sholāpur	... Sholāpur	... Clearing of the fort wall of vegetation growth.	200
Total				20,000

(From Imperial Funds.)

				Rs.
1	Nāsik	... Nāsik	... Special repairs to Pāṇḍu Lena Caves	2,500
2	Bijāpur	... Aihole	... Special repairs to temples	2,000
3	Do.	... Pattadakal	... Do.	1,000
Total				5,500

APPENDIX O.

**A report on conservation work carried out in the Native States
included in the Bombay Presidency.**

The Resident, Kolhāpur, and Political Agent, Southern Marāthā Country, the Political Agents, Cutch, Mahi Kānthā and Pālanpur, and the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kāthiāwād, report that no expenditure was incurred on conservation of ancient monuments in any of the Native States in their respective Agencies.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, Cutch, Mahi-Kantha, Palanpur and Kathiawad.
The Political Agent, Rewa Kānthā, states in his report that excepting the Rājpiplā State no other State in his Agency incurred any expenditure on the conservation of ancient monuments. It spent Rs. 17-6-0 in executing repairs to the temple of Ranchhodji at Sulpahan in the Gardeshwar Tāluka of the State. It has, moreover, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,050 for repairs to an ancient building, which does not, however, pretend to have any archæological merits. The work was commenced only towards the close of the last official year and the full amount, it is anticipated, will be spent during the current year.

Rewa Kantha.
The Political Agent, Sāvāntvāḍi, reported that the State spent Rs. 1-4-6 on the two old *Ghumats* or domes, the only works of an archæological nature at the town of Bāṇḍā in that State.

Baroda.

A return of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments in His Highness the Gāikwād's dominions during the year 1911-1912 states that in connection with the preservation of the famous Rudramālā (Rudra Mahālaya) temple at Siddhapur, the following works were carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 5,512, *viz.*, (1) conserving the eastern group of pillars of the east porch, which were in a dangerous condition and needed careful and immediate attention; (2) one of the upper beams which had fallen athwart the lower ones and threatened to come down crushing through on the least movement was brought down by means of a derrick without disturbing in any way any of the pillars or beams, the pillars having been linked together by means of mild steel rings and tie rods.

Siddhapur.
His Highness has also expended a sum of Rs. 920 in carrying out such preliminary repairs to the temple of Sūrya at Mudherā as clearing away all accumulated *débris* from around it down to the original ground level. In the months of April and May last the work of pumping out dirty and poisonous water and taking sill-out of the Rāma Kuṇḍa just in front of the temple, was completed. The *Kuṇḍa* is now pumped dry and thoroughly cleaned out. The expenditure incurred on this account is however an item for the current official year.

Mudhera.

APPENDIX P.

A Report on Conservation Work in Central India.

Bhopal.

The Political Agent, Bhopāl, sent in a blank return for the last year.

Indore.

The Resident, Indore, favoured me with a report on the conservation work carried out in the Indore State during the last year, and in it he says that the Indore Durbār did the following in connection with the Dhamnar caves and the monolithic temple of Dharmanāthesvara near Chandwāsā in the Rāmpurā-Bhānpurā *zila*: (1) improving the steps leading to the main temple; (2) repairing the side natural walls which were in many places falling; (3) making the pathway up the hill accessible to carts; and (4) several other petty repairs. The Indore Durbār deserves our thanks for putting the road in a good condition and making caves accessible to thousands of pilgrims that gather there thrice a year at the time of the annual fares.

The Political Agent Bhopawār, supplied me with the following list of conservation works carried out during the year 1911-12, at Māṇḍu, State Dhār.

Dhar—Mandu.

Name of monument.	Amount of estimate sanctioned.	Expenditure incurred during 1911-12.	Description of work done.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Rupmati Pavilion.	495 0 0	375 0 3	(1) Building up two buttresses to the south wall. (2) Pushing in mortar in dry stone masonry and filling up other cracks ...	Completed.
Baz Bahadur's Palace ...	762 0 0	725 9 2	(1) Rebuilding the upper half of the round column in the courtyard. (2) Filling up holes and gaps and building the north-west corner and the arch in the same corner. (3) Clearing chunam of back marble string course. (4) Clearing jungle. (5) Clearing soil ...	Do.
Ashrāfi Mahāl ...	22 0 0	6 6 0	Clearing debris ...	In progress.
Mahamud's Tomb.	655 0 0	287 7 0	(1) Clearing grass and jungle. (2) Arranging carved marble. (3) Removing and stacking in carved marble ...	Do.
Victory Tower ...	19 0 0	20 4 0	Clearing rubble from steps in south-east gradient ...	Completed.
Hoshāng's Tomb.	2,318 0 0	1,217 13 9	(1) Underpinning the south enclosure wall ...	In progress.
Jahāj Mahāl ...	1,962 0 0	1,772 3 6	(1) Filling up gaps and holes. (2) Fixing angle irons. (3) Fixing arch slabs in north side. (4) Building up three buttresses to the west wall...	Completed.
Jami Masjid ...	5,647 0 0	1,736 5 11	Renewing ashlar facing and refixing missing face stones ...	In progress.
Daryākhān's Mosque ...	57 0 0	13 0 0	Removing rubbish and clearing platform to the string course of plinth ..	Do.

APPENDIX R.

A Report on Conservation Work in Rajputana.

Alwar, Udaipur.

No returns of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments have yet been received from the Alwar and Udaipur States.

Jaisalmer, Dholpur,
Karauli, Jaipur, Kishangarh,
Bundi, Tonk, Shahpura and
Dongarpur.

The returns of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments during the year 1911-12 for the Jaisalmer, Dholpur, Karauli, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Bundi, Tonk, Shāhpurā and Dongarpur States are blank.

The repairs to the farfamed marble Jain temples at Dilwārā, Mount Ābu, have been well progressing. They consisted chiefly of repairs to some of the carvings that were damaged.

Sirohi-Ābu.

The work is being carried out as per the instructions of the Director-General of Archaeology under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Mount Ābu Division.

The old Fort of Hanumāngarh in the Bikānir State is receiving the attention of the Mahkmākhās and the work is being carried out by the State Engineer under the sanction

Bikaner.

of the former. The cenotaphs at Deerkunda are also receiving attention of the State under the supervision of the State Engineer.

The Chhatris of the successive Mahārāos of Koṭāh built on massive raised plinths in Sār Bāg have been, as usual, receiving attention of the State.

Kotah.

Jhallawar.

The Jhāllāwār Durbār is attempting to preserve the Chandrāvati temple at Pāṭaṇ and Kolvi temple at Dig.

As per the conservation note supplied by the Director-General of Archaeology in India, the gate-way of Jahāngir's Bāoli at

Bharatpur.

Birambād, and Andher-Galiki Masjid, Jami Masjid, Gulal Khān's Tomb, Bajna Gumbaz, Usā Mandir, Tower of Ibrāhim Lodi, an old building called Jhairi in the town of Biana, have received attention of the Bharatpur State. The inscription in the Fort at Biana has also been made accessible.

Ajmer-Merwara.

The terrace floor of Ānā Sāgar Band broken in several places has been repaired during the year under report.

The temple of Murlidhar, a handsome old building, containing a Sanskrit inscription, is receiving the attention of the State of Jodhpur.

Jodhpur-Nagor.

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PART II.

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PART II.

1. The antiquities of Pipār have already been described by me in our Progress Report for 1907, pp. 38-39. But I was not then able to properly inspect the temple of Śeṣhaśāyī as the overcrowding of houses round about it had made the interior so dark that it was not safe even to go there without a lamp. I was bitterly disappointed at not being able to trace the inscription referred to by Tod in his *Annals and Antiquities of Rājasthān*, Vol. II (Chap. XXVIII, *Personal Narrative*). Since my last visit, however, two houses had fallen, and consequently more light was admitted into the interior. And so this time I was fortunate in finding out the inscription. It is dated *Samvat 1224 varshe Kārttika vadi 11*, corresponding to A. D. 1167, and speaks of *Rāṇā Sri-Rājakula Vijayasimha* as reigning at Pippalapāda (Pipār). There can be no doubt that Vijayasimha, as Tod says, was of the Gehlot race and most probably of the Pipādīā clan. But it is curious that he is styled here both *Rāṇā* and *Rājakula* (*Rāvaḷ*). There were two great divisions of the Gehlots—(1) *Rāvaḷs* who reigned at Chitor till A. D. 1303 when their last prince Ratnasimha fell in battle with, and Chitor captured by, Alāu-d-Dīn. The descendants of Ratnasimha thereafter settled themselves at Dungarpur, and the princes of Dungarpur are still called *Rāvaḷ*, and (2) *Rāṇās* who now reign at Udaipur. They are descended from Hammīra who recaptured Chitor after the death of Alāu-d-Dīn. And Hammīra himself belonged to the family of *Rāhapa* who for the first time assumed the title of *Rāṇā*. When this distinction between *Rāvaḷ* and *Rāṇā* became crystallized it is not possible to determine with any certainty. But the Pipār inscription unmistakably shows that it was not so till the 12th century. It also shows that *Rāvaḷ* was still a religious and not a political title, as it doubtless originally was. For if *Rāvaḷ* had been really a political title, Vijayasimha would not also have been styled *Rāṇā*.

2. Over the gateway of the local *kacheri* of Pipār is an apartment called *Rāmsingh-kā Mahall*. This Rāmsingh was an Udāvat (a clan of Rāthods), and fell in a battle. He is offered worship here, and the *pujāri*, strange to say, is a Muhammadan. He cleans the *bichhoni*, lights a lamp and offers incense. When Rāmsingh fell mortally wounded, all his followers except one took to heels. This exception was a Muhammadan, who too was at that time wounded. He was instructed by Rāmsingh to burn his corpse and ask his descendants to offer incense to his remains.

3. Fourteen miles north-west of Pipār is Bāgodīā. On the top of a hill about a mile south of Bāgodīā is a shrine of *Kālikā-mātā*. Here too the *pujāri* is a Muhammadan named Chhoṭu. He is a Sindhi of the Hingodjā clan, and is thirty-fifth in descent from the ancestor who originally installed the image. The latter had come here on camel to sell grain. He saw the *Mātā* in a dream who asked him to offer her worship. Being a Muhammadan he refused to do so, and went back to Sindh. But there he fell seriously ill and had to return. He found the *Mātā* near a well excavated in the hill and installed her in a shrine on the top. Inside the shrine are two images—one of *Kālikā-mātā* and the other of *Chāmundā-mātā*. The present *pujāri* performs all the details of worship, such as cleaning the *sanctum*, offering incense, and so forth. But if anybody brings a goat, he does not kill it; nor does he eat its flesh.

4. On a *tirthambā* inside the enclosure of *Mātā's* temple is an inscription, specifying that in *Samvat 1111 Phāguṇa sudi 3* (=A. D. 1054) died one Dhalabhana, son of Ālajavichāri, a Guhilaputra (Gehlot) by race (Inscr. No. 2553). Outside the enclosure is a *devṭi* or memorial stone, informing us that in *Samvat 1562 varshe Phāguṇa vadi 6 Śukradine* (=A. D. 1505), Amarā son of Sesa, a Sāmkhalā, died, and his wives, one Khichinī Ratū and the other Mohīlī Phulakuvar followed him *satī* (Inscr. No. 2554). Sāmkhalā is a sub-division of the Pāmvars, and Khichī and Mohil to which the ladies belonged are clans of the Chohāns.

5. Barlū is four miles north of Bāgodiā. About a mile and a half east of

Barlū.

the village is a sixteenth century step-well called Chānbāvdī. It was caused to be made by Indrā, a Tākani, wife of Hardās, son of Bhārmal and grandson of Kānhā, and belonging to the family of Chūṇḍā, no doubt one of the early Rāṭhōd rulers of Jodhpur. The well was completed on the 5th of the bright half of Phālguna in Sainvat 1594 corresponding to A. D. 1537. Chūṇḍā had no less than fourteen sons, the eldest of whom Rāv Riḍmal succeeded him to the throne. We know nothing about the other sons beyond their names. And this inscription is, therefore, useful, as it gives us some information about his second son Kānhā. The inscription, however, is particularly useful as it tells us that Indrā was a Tākani, i. e., belonged to the Tāk family. This shows that the Rajpūt tribe Tāk was in existence till the middle of the 16th century. The name Tāk is now found only as that of an exogamous group in the Kalāl (wine seller), Darjī (tailor) and Māthur Kāyastha castes.

6. In the heart of the village is a Jaina temple dedicated to Pārśvanātha. III. Excepting the roof of the *sabhāmaṇḍapa*, the temple is an old one. It is not, however, earlier than the 13th century (Photos. Nos. 3674-75). Half a mile north of Barlū may be seen a number of old *devlīs* or memorial stones. Some of these are of an altogether new type, as they represent the scenes of the battles in which the warriors fell (Photo. No. 3676). The inscriptions on them range from A. D. 1006 to 1192 (Inscr. No. 2545), and show that the stones mostly belong to the Pramvār or Pamuvār clan. The earliest of these, however, which is dated Sainvat 1068 *Ashādha sudi 9*, speaks of one Dahita-rājā, son of Javikaya, as having died. Dahita is here called Māhavarāha (i. e., Mahā-Varāha)—Varāha no doubt corresponding to Barāhā, an old Rajpūt clan which formerly lived in Sind. Old chronicles speak of numerous fights between these Barāhās and the Bhātīs of Jesalmer.

7. Four miles west of Barlū is Unstrā. The only objects of antiquity are

Unstra.

a Jaina temple and memorial stones. The temple is now in a ruined condition, and seems to belong to the 13th century. The upper part of the spire appears to have been rebuilt later in block outline, and immediately below the *amalaka* is a face on each of the four sides—doubtless a sign of a very late age (Photos. Nos. 3677-78). The *devlīs* or memorial pillars, though of the ordinary type (Photo. No. 3679), are important from the ethnological point of view. One of these is dated Sainvat 1237 *Chaitra vadi 6 Soma-dine*, and records that on the death of Rāṇā Tihunapāla of the Gohila family, his queens Pālhanadevī and Mātādevī became *sati*. Pālhanadevī is called Voḍānī, i. e., daughter of a Bodānā Rajpūt. Excepting at Pokarn-Phalodī, Bodānā Rajpūts are now rarely met with. Another bears the date Sainvat 1248 *Jyeshtha vadi 6 Soma-dine*, and speaks of Rāṇā Moṭisvarā, a Guhalautra (i. e., Gehlot), as having been followed *sati* by his queen Rājī, a Mohilī. Mohil or Moyal is a sub-division of the Chohāns. Formerly they were masters of Nāgor and Bikāner. Very few Hindu Moyals are now-a-days found. They are to be traced amongst Muhammadan Rajpūts or Muhammadan Ghāsīs. The third memorial pillar that deserves to be mentioned here contains two inscriptions both giving the date Sainvat 1344 *varshe Vaisākha vadi 11 Soma-vāre*, corresponding to A. D. 1287. They mention that on the demise of Rāvasiha and his son Ṭiyā their queens Hamīradevī and Bhomaladevī became *sati*. Rāvasiha and Ṭiyā are called Māngalya, which no doubt stands for Māngaliyā, a sub-division of the Gehlot race. The memorial pillar is described as *devakulikā* which is the same as the Mārwarī word *devlī* for it. The name of the place where the pillar was erected is given as Umchhatrā, the original form of Unstra (Inscr. No. 2556).

8. Surpurā is three miles north-east of Barlū. Here is a twelfth century

Surpura.

- temple (Photos. Nos. 3680-1), commonly known as that of Mātā, but there is no image inside. On the shrine door, however, in the centre is an image of a Tirthaṅkara (Photo. No. 3682), and an inscription incised on the left pillar of its porch informs us that it was originally dedicated to Neminātha (Inscr. No. 2557). The inscription is dated 1st of the dark half of the Pushya month of Sainvat 1239 (= A. D. 1182),

and says that the pillars of the porch were erected by one Sūhavā, wife of Dhābada and mother of Devadhara. There is nothing architecturally interesting in the temple, and the *śikhara* is built of some odd pieces of old spires.

9. About six miles north-east of Surpurā is Nādsar, said to have been established by the Paḍihār prince called Nāhadrāv, who most probably is identical with the Nāgabhaṭa of

Nadsar.

the feudatory Pratihāra dynasty reigning at Maṇḍor and Merta. It is celebrated for an old spacious tank constructed by this king and also for an old
II. Jaina temple,—both on the outskirts of the village. This last is a curious thing—quite unlike any other Jaina temple. It reminds one of a Muhammadan mosque, especially the eaves-slabs of the front and the *kanguras* or merlons above (Photo. No. 3683). The front or the *sabhāmaṇḍapa* is built of old columns of about the tenth century. The shrine unlike Hindu shrines is a plain square structure like the prayer chamber of a mosque but is of less length than that of the *sabhāmaṇḍapa*. The top of the shrine is decorated with small miniature spires at the corners (Photo. No. 3684), but how the central roof was like cannot be determined. Probably both the shrine and the *sabhāmaṇḍapa* were surmounted with Saracenic domes. In the village itself is a temple dedicated to Chārbhujā (Photo. No. 3685), which has to be assigned to the 16th century. It is not a bad example of the style of architecture that prevailed in Rājputānā about this time.

10. Jasol and the following two places are in the Mallānī district of the Jodhpur State. Jasol lies near the left bank of the Lūnī river, 60 miles south-east of Jodhpur. It has two

Jasol.

III. temples—one Hindu and one Jaina—in a fair state of preservation. The first is dedicated to Thākari, and is built of old materials. One of these sculptures, which is stuck into the inside wall of the *sabhāmaṇḍapa*, is undoubtedly brought from Khed and originally belonged to some Jain temple there. The inscription on it gives the date *Samvat 1246 varshe Kārtika vadi 2*, equivalent to A. D. 1189, and records the gift of two images of Saṁbhava, the third Tirthaṅkara, by Soniga son of Sahadeva. They originally pertained, we are told, to the temple of Mahāvīra at Khetṭa (Khed), belonging to the *Gachcha* of Bhānadevāchārya (Inscr. No. 2562). There is another inscription in the temple but engraved on a pillar. It is dated *Samvat 1210 Śrāvaṇa vadi 7*, and speaks of one Vijayasīha as having made a *Vāliga* grant (Inscr. No. 2561). The meaning of *vāliga* is unknown to me. The Jaina temple is called Dādā-derā. It is not architecturally interesting, but an inscription found in it bears the date *Samvat 1689 varshe Bhādravā vadi 2 dine Ravivāre Uttarā-nakshatre*, and refers itself to the reign of Rāūla Śrī-Viramade-jī (Inscr. No. 2563). As the title *rāūla* shows, he was most probably a descendant of Mallinātha, whose successors ruled over Mallānī.

11. Nagar is three miles south-west of Jasol. It is now a deserted village situated in an arid craggy region. Here are three

Nagar.

Jaina temples and one Hindu. Of the former one is dedicated to Nākoḍā Pārśvanātha, built by the Panch, one to Rishabhadeva built by a woman called Lāsibāi of the Osvāl caste, and the third to Śāntinātha
III. by Mālāsā Śeṭh of the Paṭwā family from Jesalmer (Photos. Nos. 3687-8). The walls of these temples as far as the *chhajā* are old but not earlier than the 13th century. The spires and roofs of the halls and porches are all modern erections. These temples are full of inscriptions, but several coats of white-wash have well-nigh filled the depressions of the letters. It was thus impossible to read or take impressions of many of them. In the temple of Rishabhadeva I was able to decipher three of these inscriptions. One of these is dated *Samvat 1568 varshe Vaiśākha sudi 7 dine Guru Pushya-yoge* (= A. D. 1511), and refers itself to the reign of Rāūla Kushakaṇa (Inscr. No. 2569). It records the erection of the *Raṅga-maṇḍapa* or hall of the Vimalanātha temple by the *saṁgha* or Jaina community of Virampura on the advice of Paṇḍit Chāritra-sādhagaṇi, pupil of *Bhaṭṭāraka prabhu* Hemavimalasūri, the head of the Nāgagachchha. Virampura was, of course, the old name of Nagar, and the temple where this inscription exists appears to have originally been dedicated

to Vimalanāth, and not Rīshabhadeva as it is at present. The second inscription bears the date *Samvat 1637 varshe Śāke 1502 pravartao Vaiśākha sudi 3 dīne Guruvāre Rohit-nakshatre*, when, we are informed, Rāula Megharājaji was reigning and Paramabhattāraka Śrī-Hiravijayasūri was the pontiff of the Tapāgachchha (Inscr. No. 2566). The name of Āchārya Vijayasenasūri, who afterwards succeeded him, is also mentioned, but the purport of the inscription is not clear, as some letters, being filled with whitewash, are illegible. The purport of the third inscription also cannot be made out for the same reason, but the first three lines of it are legible enough. They give the date *Samvat 1667 varshe Śāke 1532 pravartamāne dvitīya-Āshādha sudi 6 dīne Śukravāre Uttarāphālguni-nakshatre*, and state that on that day Rāula Tejasīji was reigning and Bhattāraka Śrī-Vijayasenasūri was the pontiff (Inscr. No. 2567).

12. In the temple of Śāntinātha I could read but one inscription. It is dated *Samvat 1614 varshe Mārgaśīrshamāse prathama-dvitiyā-dīne*. It speaks of the *nāli-mandapa* of the Śāntinātha temple having been completed at Viramapura (Nagar). At that time Rāula Megharāja was the king, and Jinachandrasūri of the Kharatara gachchha was the pontiff (Inscr. No. 2573). I could find but two inscriptions in the temple of Pārśvanātha. One opens with the date *Samvat 1681 varshe Chaitra vadi 3 dīne Somavāre Hastanakhatre* when Rāula Śrī-Jagamāla-jī was ruling over Viramapura and Śrī-Yāśodev-sūri-jī was the pontiff of the Palliyālagachchha. It records the erection of a *nīrgama-chatushkikā* together with three windows in the temple of Pārśvanāth-jī by the Jaina community (*saṅgha*) attached to Palli-gachchha (Inscr. No. 2572). The other inscription bears the date *Samvat 1678 varshe Śāke 1544 pravartamāna dvitīya-Āshādha sudi 2 dīne Ravivāre*, corresponding to A. D. 1621. Like the preceding inscription it refers to both Jagamāla-jī and Yāśodevasūri-jī as being both alive at that time. And its object is to state that a *chatushkikā* was constructed by the Jaina community in the temple of Mahāvīra through the favour of Nākodā Pārśvanātha.

13. The Hindu temple of Nagar is dedicated to Raṅghodjī. It is quite a plain edifice except for the ornamental *torana* in the shrine porch (Photo. No. 3689). In a niche above the lintel of the shrine is a sculpture representing an elephants' fight. The shrine is surmounted by a dome (Photo. No. 3690). Above the elephants' fight sculpture is a long inscription specifying the date when and the person who erected the temple. The date given is *Samvat 1686 varshe uttaragole gate Śrī-sūrye Kumbha-saṁkrāntau Vasantarītau Chaitra vadi 7 Bhauma-vāsare*, equivalent to A. D. 1629. The temple was caused to be constructed by Mahārāula Jagamāla-jī for his spiritual merit and the prosperity of his family. A long pedigree of this prince has been given, from which it appears that he was a Rāthod and belonged to the line sprung from Mallinātha. The ancestor of the family was Rāthod Sīhā, who is called Sūrija-baṁsī and Kanojīyā.

14. Five miles north of Nagar is Khed, situated like Jasol on the banks of the Lūnī river. It was the ancient capital of the Rāthods. Originally it was in the possession of the Gohil Rajpūts, whose ministers were the Dābīs. The latter were disaffected towards their masters and so called in the aid of the Rāthods. The chief of the Rāthods was at that time Sīyā-jī according to some, and Asothāmā, his son, according to other, Jodhpur chronicles. But the Nagar inscription of Jagamāl's time distinctly tells us that it was Sīyājī and his son Sonig who captured Khed from the Gohils. The Dābīs have an adage often repeated that *Dābi dāvā aur Gohil jimmā*. When the Dābīs brought the Rāthod prince into Khed under the pretext of marrying him, the former distinctly told the latter that at the time of the marriage feast they would sit on the left and make the Gohils sit on the right so that the two tribes would be distinguished one from the other and the Rāthod chieftain would consequently have no difficulty in recognising and killing the Gohils only. The place where the Gohils were slaughtered is still shown on the bank of a dilapidated tank on the outskirts of Jolelā, about a *kos* from Khed.

15. Though once the capital of Mallāni, Khed is now little better than a hamlet. The ruins of the old town can still be traced. The principal object of antiquity here is the temple of Ranchhodji. The temple is surrounded by a rough rubble wall with a verandah in front and used as a *dharmasālā*. It faces the east and consists of a sanctum, porch, hall, circumambulatory passage and vestibule. This last contains pillars of the later Osia style, and cannot be earlier than the 9th century. Two of these, again, are composed of two shafts of different pillars put one upon the other (Photo. No. 3696). The pillars of the hall represent 11th century work, and are of the same style as those of the temple of Vimala Sā on Mount Ābū (Photos Nos. 3692—93). So also the carving of the ceiling of the shrine porch reminds us of exactly similar work at Dilwārā (Photo. No. 3695). The lower part of the principal spire is old, but the upper rebuilt. The side miniature spires are all new (Photo. No. 3691).
16. Over the entrance of the shrine is Garuḍa, and above, the *Navagraha*. Its outside walls are decorated with the figures of the *Dikpālas* or Regents of the Quarters and other divinities. Of these last, Varāha, Viṣṇu and Nara-siṃha occupy the principal niches facing the south, west and north. Of the curious and rare figures are Balarāma and Kārtikeya on the north and south walls respectively. The first is shown with his plough-share, and the second with only three of his six faces.
17. Almost contiguous with the north and south ends of the vestibule are two subsidiary shrines dedicated to Brahmā and Bhairava (Photo. No. 3697). Close beside the latter is another—a modern erection—containing an image of Hanūmān. In the south-east corner of the temple court is a fourth shrine, which is old. In it has been placed an old image of Seshasāyī (Photo. No. 3698), touching the back wall, and in front of it on the ground are a *linga* and Nandī. Into the enclosure wall near this shrine have been stuck up two Jaina sculptures, each representing a Tirthamkara with chauri-bearers (Photo. No. 3699). One of these is seated on a lion-throne, and the other on a lotus throne with the elephants standing on two full-blown lotuses. This was the only trace of Jaina monument that I could find at Khed.
18. About half a mile to the south of the temple of Ranchhodji is a shrine dedicated to Mahādeva (Photo No. 3700). The porch in front of it, if there was any, has disappeared. The whole structure appears to have been once whitewashed. The walls are severely plain, but the spire is well carved, and shows that the temple cannot be later than the twelfth century A. D. There is also a third shrine in Khed which is old (Photo No. 3701). This has its porch still standing. The walls of this shrine also are plain. The *sikhara* is almost completely destroyed.
19. Bithū is in the Pāli district of the Jodhpur State, and is four miles distant from Kairla, a station on the Jodhpur-Bikāner railway line. The object of antiquarian interest here is a tenth century Śaiva temple dedicated to Akalnāth. It faces east, and consists of the central shrine, circumambulatory passage and four porches. Of the porches that on the east was larger and longer than any one of the others. But the greater portion of it has now fallen down (Photo. No. 3836). Facing each one of the three porches is a niche carved into the outside walls of the shrine, but it is too large for it to be strictly called a niche and gives rise to the suspicion that they were originally three doors closed up afterwards and that the temple like many Jaina Chaumukhas was composed of four doors with four corresponding porches. But a careful inspection has failed to detect any signs of such closing up. On each side of the east porch has been raised, at some later time, a dry masonry wall concealing the mouldings of the exterior between this and the neighbouring porches. The spire is an utter wreck.
20. Immediately over the entrance to the sanctum is an image of Viṣṇu seated on Garuḍa. Above him is a row of figures amongst which Śiva-Pārvatī occupy the centre. On their immediate proper right are Brahmā-Sāvitṛī and beyond the latter Gaṇapati. On their immediate left are Lakṣmī-Nārāyaṇa and beyond these Kubera. Above this band of figures is another compartment, with a *Linga* in the middle. On each side of the *Linga* is a person standing, holding a pitcher and pouring water on it. The other parts of this compart-

ment are occupied by *Kirtimukhas* and pairs of musicians alternating with one another. Above still, *i.e.* in the uppermost band of the lintel, are the *Navagraha* or the Nine Planets, which are generally sculptured on temples to ward off evil influences.

21. Like the sanctum door the niches on the exterior of the shrine have on their lintels Vishṇu riding Garuḍa, who is himself shown as pulling the tails of serpents. Over each niche frame is a band of lion faces, and above, a smaller niche. The smaller niche on the south side contains Lakuliśa with two attendant *Rishis* (Photo. No. 3837). He is seated half cross-legged with a strip of cloth running round his knees and holding him in that posture and bears an upper robe drawn over his left shoulder. His head has been knocked off, but what little remains shows that his hair was close curled with a knob on the crown. The hands are so arranged as to indicate that he is sitting in what is technically called *dharmachakra* position. He holds his club in the bend of his right arm with the thicker end raised aloft and the other resting on his thigh. He is also shown *ūrdhva-retas*. The smaller niche on the west contains Sūrya seated in his chariot drawn by seven horses driven by Aruṇa, and that on the north, Śiva mounted on Nandi and with Pārvatī on his lap.

22. The ceiling in front of the shrine is deeply and artistically carved, but the greater portion of it is now covered with birds' nests.

23. It was at Bīthū again that the well-known *devlī* or memorial stone of Siyā-jī, the founder of the ruling family of Jodhpur, was brought to light (Photo. No. 3838). It was found, I am told, under a *ker* tree not far from the old tank and about a mile north of the village. It consists of two parts—the upper or sculptured and the lower or inscribed. The first contains a warrior, no doubt Siyā-jī, riding a fiery horse which tramples on an enemy. In front is a woman with folded hands no doubt his wife Pārvatī of the Solankī family, who in the inscription below is said to have followed him *sati*. The inscription itself is dated *Samvat 1330 Kārtika vadi 12 Somavāre*, corresponding to A.D. 1273, when Rāthod Siḥā, son of Seta-Kavara, is spoken of as having died. It is impossible to overrate the importance of this date for the early history of the present Jodhpur family. The chronicles of Jodhpur represent him to be a grandson of the celebrated Jayachandra, king of Kanauj, and at the same time give V. S. 1196=A.D. 1139 as the date of his exile into Mārwar. Both these things cannot possibly harmonize with each other, because Jayachandra fell in a battle with Shihāb-ud-dīn in A.D. 1193, *i.e.* 54 years later than the date assigned by the chronicles to Siyā-jī's flight. There was thus only one alternative left, *viz.* either to accept the date of the chronicles for Siyā-jī and consider his connection with Jayachandra's family to be a mere fiction or to accept the latter as a fact and reject the date. As to myself, long before this inscription was found, I was inclined in favour of the latter alternative. Because Siyā-jī's descent from Jayachandra has been mentioned in no less early an authority than the *Āin-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, which was composed in the 16th century. Similarly, as we have seen above, an inscription dated V. S. 1686 and found in the temple of Raṇchhodjī at Nagar speaks of Siḥā as *Sūrija-bānsi* and *Kanojiyā-Rāthoda*. These two authorities had left no doubt in my mind as to Siyā-jī having belonged to the family of Jayachandra, and I was for pushing the date of Siyā-jī's flight later than A.D. 1193 when Jayachandra died fighting with Ghori emperor. My view has now been placed beyond all doubt by the new inscription which gives V. S. 1330=A.D. 1273 as the date of Siyā-jī's death. Thus between the deaths of Jayachandra and Siyā-jī we have an interval of 80 years which is exactly the one we might expect, considering that they were grandfather and grandson. The memorial stone of Siyā-jī found at Bīthū has now been removed to the Tawārikh Mahkmā, Jodhpur.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

24. It has been stated above that the hill of Pāvāgadh near Chāmpānir is considered sacred both by the Hindus and the Jains, and not a day passes without pilgrims visiting it.

Pavagadh.

The Jaina temples, situated on the plateau surrounding the peak, which are of the 13th century and are of no architectural interest, have been referred to above. There is, however, one temple—a Hindu one—amidst these ruins, which is archæologically interesting, but which appears to have hitherto escaped

IIa.

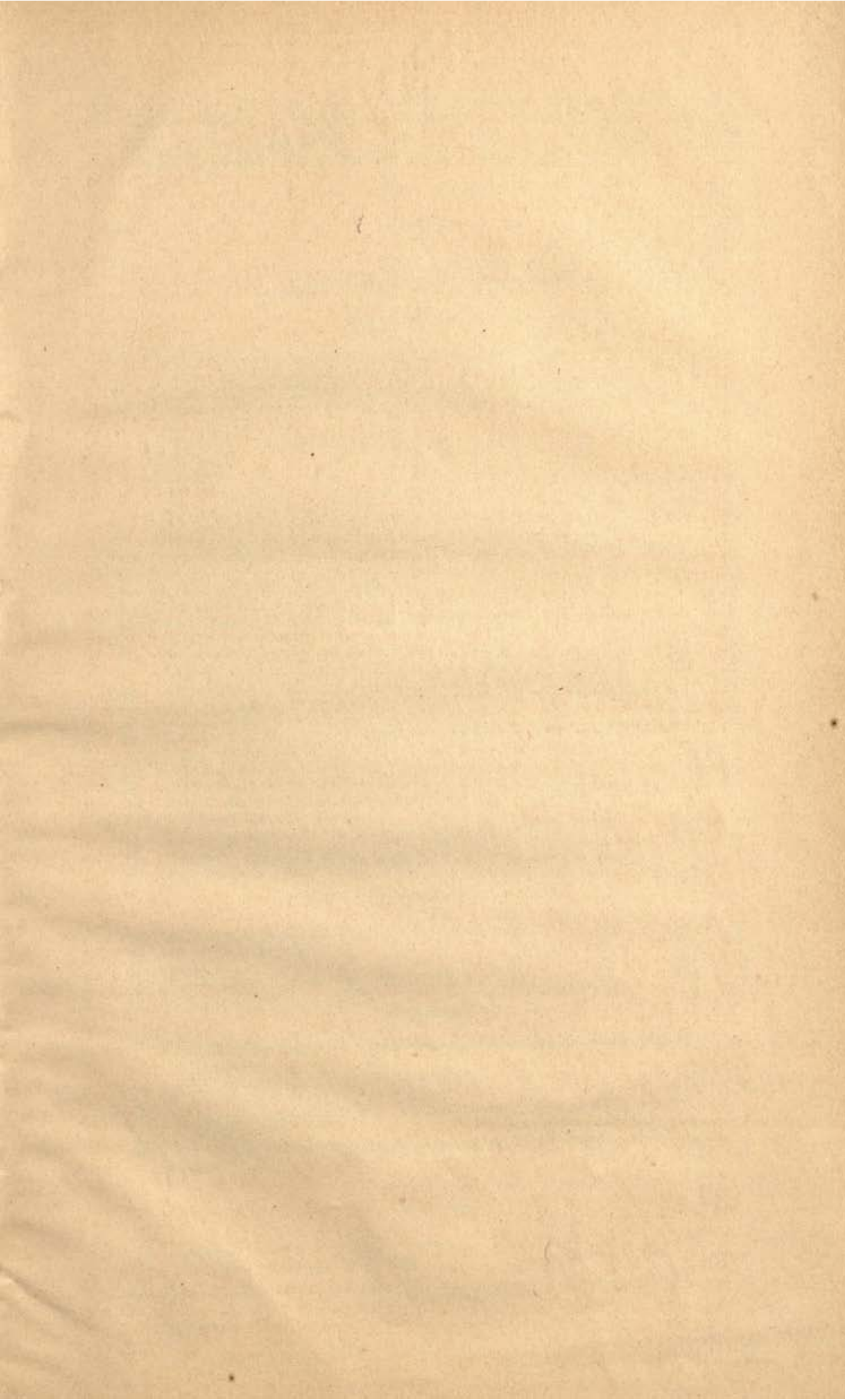
our attention. It is on the north end of the Chhasia tank exactly opposite to the temple of Chandraprabha. This temple faces the west, and was originally dedicated to Śiva. It consisted of a porch, and hall and shrine. But the porch has now disappeared (Photo. No. 3752), and the outer casing of the shrine walls also has well-nigh fallen (Photo. No. 3750). On the dedicatory block of the door of the *sabhāmandapa* or hall is Lakuliśa with a citron in his right and a staff in his left hand. It is because the image of Lakuliśa closely resembles that of a Tirthamkara that the temple has been regarded as their own by the owners of the Jaina temples. But I have asked the Collector of Panch Mahals not to allow the Jainas on any account to occupy this temple. Over the door of the shrine is Gaṇeśa, and above are *Navagraha*. The shrine inside is filled with stones and debris. The walls of the hall only are somewhat preserved, and are decorated with sculptures. The part of each wall, where it touches the porch, projects and faces the direction of that wall. The southern face of the projection of the south wall is split up into three panels. The central is occupied by a figure seated on a pedestal. This and the canopy above and the side pilasters of the panel consist of tiny figures of demigods. It has four hands, and, curiously enough like Brahmādeva, holds a *pothi* and a libation ladle. But it is not of Brahmādeva, for it has only one face and no beard. In the panel to its proper left is Brahmā standing and with three faces. The figure in the remaining panel is mutilated and doubtful. It perhaps is of Varāha (Photo. No. 3751). The niche in the eastern face of the projection holds the image of Tāṇḍava with twelve hands. In the niches in the remaining part of the south wall are a goddess with sixteen hands and riding a tiger and a singular standing figure of Śiva with four hands, two playing on a musical instrument and the other bearing a trident and a skull-crowned mace.

25. The projection of the north wall also is divided into three compartments. The central of these is occupied by an image seated on a lion-throne and with eight hands, two of which are placed one over the other on the soles of the feet. The images in the said compartments are unidentifiable. Of the figures sculptured on the remaining part of the wall may be noticed (1) one with four hands and represented as seated on both an elephant and crocodile, (2) Lakshmi on a lotus throne beneath a tree, and (3) a composite image in which Sūrya, Brahmā and Śiva are blended. The horse of Sūrya is shown on its proper left side, the swan of Brahmā on its right and Nandī behind the swan (Photo. No. 3753).

26. The Bijāpur Museum, which is at present lodged in the Naqqar Khānah of the Gol Gumbaz, contains quite a number of antiquarian objects of both the Muhammadan and pre-Muhammadan periods. They only require to be carefully classified, labelled and exhibited. The celebrated Mahākūṭa column, on which the inscription of the early Chalukya prince Mangaliśa is incised, stands on the tropy in front of the Museum building. Five inscription stones have been brought from Nalatvād. One of these is very long. Impressions of it were sent to Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya for decipherment as it is in old Kanarese, and he has kindly communicated its contents to me. It is dated in the year 1422 the Siddhārthin Samvatsara corresponding to A.D. 1499-1500. It registers two agreements: (1) by a chief whose name appears to be Bajamujapati Vaḍeyaru to a number of merchants and agriculturists of Mahamudābād, and (2) the second apparently by the same chief Gangarasa Nāyaka and other Kanarese people. In the end it is said that a certain Śivenāyaka Vaḍera, son of Siddhaya-Vaḍeru, got the agreement made.

27. Near the Citadel Gateway is a group of nine Hindu pillars converted into a guard room. The lower portions of these which are square are carved with inscriptions. I copied one and sent it to Rai Bahadur Venkayya. It is a western Chālukya record and speaks of Vikramāditya and his son Mallikārjuna. It gives a long description of an officer of his, named Bhāyila-Daṇḍanātha. There are many Kanarese inscriptions both in the Museum and the old buildings at Bijāpur, which have not yet been brought to light. But as I was occupied with conservation work only I had no time to get more copied.

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A.,
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Western Circle.



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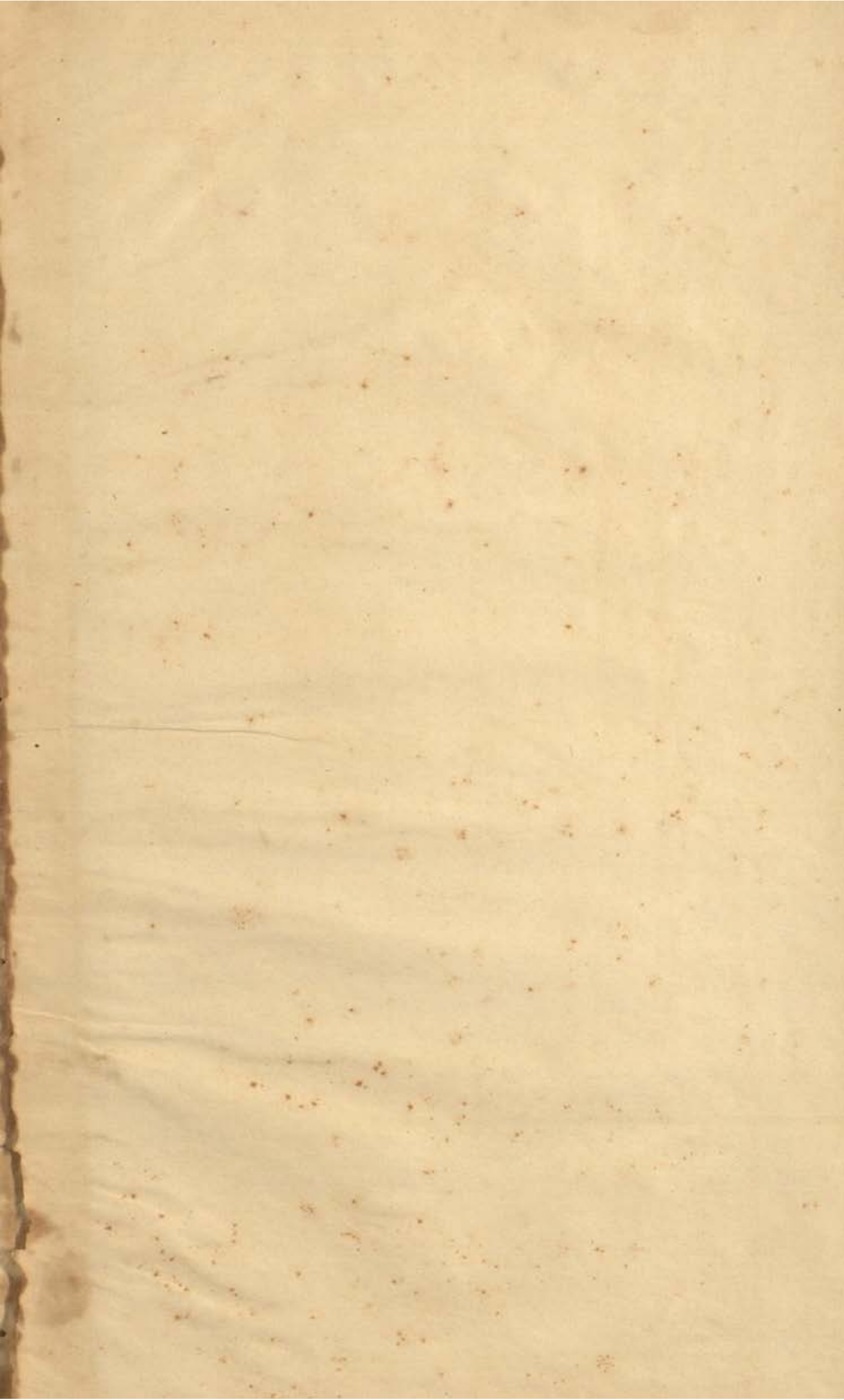
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